THE

Pennsylvania GENERAL

THE Packet OR ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3d, 1778.

An ACT *for suspending for a limited time the Act intitled, "An Act for regulating the prices of the several articles herein after mentioned for a limited time."*

WHEREAS the Honorable the Continental Congress, taking into their most serious consideration the exorbitant prices of every kind of merchandize and necessaries of life, have, by a resolve, earnestly recommended it to each of the United States, to enact laws for the purpose of regulating the prices of all goods, wares and merchandize, and also manufacturers and labourers wages; and likewise recommended Conventions of Delegates from each of the said United States to meet at certain times and places mentioned in the said resolve, for the purpose of agreeing mutually upon certain principles as the basis of the aforesaid laws. AND WHEREAS this House, ever willing to do all that in them lies for the public utility consistent with the good of their constituents, deeply impressed with the necessity and expediency of such general regulations, and at the same time hoping for the concurrence of their Sister States, have enacted a Law on the first day of April last, intitled, "An Act to regulate the prices of the several articles herein mentioned for a limited time," as nearly upon the principles of equity and justice as possible, and at the same time suspended the operation of the said Law until the first day of June next, in order to know what our neighbouring States had done, or would do, in the aforesaid regulation. AND WHEREAS it appears that similar Laws are enacted by few of the other States, and that some of those are about to repeal or suspend theirs for a certain time, and it would be greatly injurious to the good people of this State to reduce the prices of the several articles mentioned in the said Act, when at the same time our neighbours are selling them at a much higher rate. AND WHEREAS it appears that, by the blessing of God, the time is not far distant when the manufactures of Europe will flow in upon us, and then trade will regulate itself with a more equal hand than it is possible for any human Law to do. The good effects of which begin already to appear by the daily falling of the price of goods. Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Act intitled, "An Act for regulating the prices of the several articles herein mentioned for a limited time," and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, shall be, and are hereby suspended, from the first day of June next until the eighth day of September next, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly; any thing contained in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Lancaster, on Monday, the twenty fifth day of May, A. D. One thousand seven hundred and seventy eight.

JOHN MORRIS, Junior, Clerk of the General Assembly.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the Act intitled, "An Act for the calling in of the Bills of Credit issued by the Legislative Authority of Pennsylvania, under the sanction and authority of the Crown of Great-Britain, and for other purposes herein mentioned."*

WHEREAS by an Act of General Assembly enacted the twenty-third day of March last, intitled, "An Act for calling in of the Bills of Credit issued by the Legislative Authority of Pennsylvania, under the sanction and authority of the Crown of Great-Britain, and for other purposes therein mentioned," it appears that the said Act only refers to, and includes all the Bills of Credit issued under the authority of the Crown of Great-Britain aforesaid on or before the nineteenth day of April, in the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five. But an emission of Bills of Credit issued under the authority aforesaid, amounting to Twenty-two Thousand Pounds, made current by an Act of Assembly enacted the thirtieth day of September, in the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy five, which Bills of Credit bear date the twenty fifth day of October, One thousand seven hundred and seventy five, had at that time escaped the notice of the General Assembly: And it being their intention to call in all the Bills of Credit issued under the authority of the King of Great-Britain, Therefore, to remedy the aforesaid defect, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Common Wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That all the Bills of Credit issued by virtue of the aforesaid Act, enacted the thirtieth day of September, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, intitled, "An Act for the support of the government of this Province and payment of public debts," shall be, and are hereby declared to be, within the intent and meaning of the Act of General Assembly intitled, "An Act for calling in of the Bills of Credit issued by the Legislative Authority of Pennsylvania, under the sanction and authority of the Crown of Great-Britain, and for other purposes therein mentioned," enacted the twenty-third day of March last, as fully and as amply to all intents and purposes as if the Bills of Credit aforesaid had been particularly mentioned in the said Act, and shall be subject to be exchanged by the same persons, and destroyed in the same manner that other Bills of Credit issued under the authority of Great-Britain aforesaid are by the said Act directed to be exchanged and destroyed; *Provided* that such exchange be made on or before the first day of July next, at which time the said Bills of Credit shall cease to be legal tender in payment of any debt, and shall be from thenceforth irredeemable, any thing contained in the Act by which they were made current to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Act by which the said Bills of Credit were emitted shall be, and is hereby repealed, except such parts of the said Act as relate to the conviction and punishing any person or persons counterfeiting or altering the said Bills of Credit, or uttering the said Bills knowing them to be counterfeited or altered; and excepting also so much of the said Act as relates to sinking the said Bills.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this Act, all the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by resolves of the Continental Congress, shall pass current in this State in the payment of all debts, in as full and as effectual a manner as Bills of Credit emitted and made current by virtue of an Act of General Assembly intitled, "An Act for emitting the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit for the defence of this State, and providing a fund for sinking the same by a tax on all estates, real and personal, and on all taxables within the same;" and any person or persons refusing the said Bills of Credit, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, subject to all the fines, forfeitures and penalties that such persons were, or are subjected to, for refusing the Bills of Credit emitted by the Act of General Assembly last mentioned.

AND WHEREAS there is no provision made by Law for the conviction and punishment of any person or persons for counterfeiting, forging, altering or uttering any of the counterfeited, forged or altered Continental Bills of Credit emitted since the enacting of a Law intitled, "An Act for making the Continental Bills of Credit and the Bills of Credit emitted by resolves of the late Assemblies legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned," knowing them to be such, or for punishing the counterfeiting the Continental Loan Office Certificates that have been granted since the enacting a Law intitled, "An Act for punishing the counterfeiting the Continental Loan Office Certificates and Lottery Tickets;" For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons, who have counterfeited, or shall hereafter counterfeit, forge, alter or utter any of the aforesaid counterfeited, forged or altered Continental Bills of Credit or Loan Office Certificates emitted, granted or issued since the enacting of the said Laws, knowing them to be such, and shall be thereof legally convicted, he or they shall suffer all the pains and penalties, fines and forfeitures which should or ought to be inflicted on any person or persons counterfeiting, forging or altering the Bills of Credit of this State, by virtue of an Act intitled, "An Act for emitting the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, for the defence of this State, and providing a fund for sinking the same."

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Lancaster, on Monday, the twenty fifth day of May, A. D. One thousand seven hundred and seventy eight.

JOHN MORRIS, Junior, Clerk of the General Assembly.

Lancaster, May 25, 1778.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Strasburgh Township, Lancaster County, the beginning of this month, a brown MARE COLT, three-quarters blood, four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, Roman nosed, a few white hairs in her forehead, other marks unknown. Any person bringing the above colt to Col. JOHN FERREE, at Bethelhausen, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

Paxton Township, May 23, 1778.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 22d inst. a bay MARE, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, eight years old, paces, trots and hand-gallops, hath two marks, one of the collar and the other of the saddle. Whoever takes up said mare and the thief, shall have the above reward, or Fifteen Pounds for each, paid by

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO adjacent tracts of LAND, containing in the whole upwards of three hundred acres, about one mile from the Town of York, on the Codorus, opposite Rankin's Mill. A saw-mill has been heretofore erected on the bank of the creek, there being an excellent site for an undershot mill: An overshot mill may be erected on another part of the tract on a never failing stream. There is a considerable proportion of watered meadow in tolerable order, and a large addition may be made. The land in general is of a good quality, and above one hundred acres thereof cleared. There are two small orchards and several buildings on the tracts. For terms apply to the subscriber in York-Town.

RICHARD PETERS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Captain Jacob Mauser's company, of the sixth Pennsylvania regiment, on Monday the 11th instant, (May) a recruit named THOMAS PICKWORTH, says he was born in England, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion, middling thick, about thirty-five years of age, says he is a shoemaker by trade and lived in Philadelphia: It is thought he made towards Virginia with some people moving that way, and perhaps may change his name: Had on when he went away, a brown coat, long blue breeches, and a little hat. Whoever takes up said deserter and secures him in any gaol so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber in Maxatawny Township, Berks County.

JACOB MAUSER, Capt. 6th P. R.

Downing's Town, May 24, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a pasture near Downing's Town, on Friday last, a chesnut-sorrel MARE, with a bald face, and shod all round, about thirteen hands high, trots and canters well, about four years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up the said mare and brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LANG.

LIST of the NUMBERS *that have drawn Capital Prizes in the FIRST CLASS of the* UNITED STATES LOTTERY.

No. 53,058 10,000 DOLLARS.

No. 48987 and No. 85696 5000 DOLLARS each.

PRIZES of 1000 DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
284	12615	27839	44641	64433	78902
2625	14516	28920	45698	67529	82710
3798	16782	36637	54136	68238	84312
4740	18593	40218	56048	70779	87632
10465	25268	42095	56617	74185	94376

PRIZES of 500 DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
613	17359	32180	50948	68482	83424
793	474	198	51354	848	804
877	513	33251	355	69094	85214
1594	520	366	457	464	311
674	688	735	485	477	599
756	18190	867	500	619	664
2152	194	34054	52537	70424	86220
297	429	263	590	576	365
355	505	35976	53120	605	542
399	563	36194	394	651	544
491	723	618	534	756	746
802	834	767	979	759	859
3151	965	37072	54229	811	908
163	19078	672	585	71151	926
382	127	811	55097	72616	87001
461	622	839	189	73691	57
652	641	843	407	743	176
832	742	847	418	913	506
844	978	974	545	74177	572
925	20738	38421	561	270	673
4464	802	594	685	763	88052
664	993	750	743	816	468
669	21165	39079	56716	916	669
5236	375	282	770	966	825
484	22038	297	806	976	89018
516	175	411	831	75818	23
621	403	422	57693	76242	150
6017	413	520	771	667	685
309	430	908	892	670	688
403	663	40065	58453	868	838
815	737	106	608	959	849
7049	23982	41054	652	77227	90615
328	24391	248	819	260	741
630	408	446	59171	409	91137
8646	745	769	211	723	502
967	970	971	717	809	556
9427	25175	42503	764	857	92219
685	215	533	872	923	251
10030	303	674	60214	936	317
496	558	803	543	78023	349
563	831	43362	61631	227	862
11314	890	379	825	812	994
557	26148	44621	62213	863	93168
632	316	732	219	933	440
924	500	907	271	79053	94323
927	746	45140	570	191	777
12489	797	357	596	195	832
743	27103	404	617	283	95335
928	265	785	754	905	544
13289	478	46045	973	80041	686
14037	28185	181	63297	113	818
350	360	249	452	810	96186
479	455	430	792	829	430
832	552	719	959	830	851
864	648	47034	64048	81076	961
15050	774	135	565	103	97154
107	830	233	719	412	98227
171	29463	354	746	612	589
753	810	853	926	82158	762
998	815	951	65513	186	909
16029	950	48136	736	208	99109
398	30485	637	788	211	307
886	515	976	911	522	369
977	672	49643	67413	680	736
17037	31078	50059	672	685	832
109	129	451	68132	982	
206	738	658	394	83210	

LONDON, *March* 17, 1778.

Friday laſt the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, with about fifty Members of the Common Council of the city of London, went to the palace of St. James's, and had the honour of preſenting to the King their humble addreſs and petition, which was conceived in theſe words.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, aſſembled in Common Council; attached by principle to your royal houſe; to your perſon by the trueſt affection; to the honour and proſperity of your government; by all that can intereſt and be dear to the heart of man; in the deplorable ſituation of this once powerful and flouriſhing country, we aſk, with the moſt profound humility, permiſſion to throw ourſelves at your Majeſty's feet, and to make known the vows and ſentiments of a faithful and afflicted people.

When firſt alarmed with the civil war, your loyal city of London, ſeconded by the ſentiments of many other reſpectable bodies of your kingdom, and by thoſe of your wiſeſt and beſt ſubjects, humbly beſeeched you to avert the impending evil; the foreſight of all the calamities that it has already produced, was but too well founded, and the evils ſtill more ſerious, with which, to all appearance, we ſhall ſoon be overwhelmed.

Your faithful people had, on this occaſion, the misfortunes of receiving from your Majeſty an anſwer, which they attributed to the imperfect manner in which they fear, at that time, to have expreſſed their ſubmiſſive and reſpectful ſentiments; not manifeſting the gracious diſpoſition of your Majeſty, or eſteeming it comformable to the ſacred reſpect the people bear to their Sovereign. To their zeal unalterable for his true glory, they retired in ſad and reſpectful ſilence, patiently expecting that Providence would change the face of affairs, and return to us the favour and protection of your Majeſty, when experience ſhould have placed in its true light, the well founded nature of their fears, and the fatal tendency of thoſe councils that have miſled the nation. It is certain that your Majeſty and many of your ſubjects have been miſled and deceived. There has been no pains ſpared to hide from one and another, the true nature of the affairs in which we are engaged; there is no artifice that has not been uſed to poiſon the minds of your ſubjects; and we are perſuaded that greater abilities have been employed, in engaging in this war, than have been diſcovered in order to conduct it to an honourable and advantageous end, if, in ſuch a war, any kind of conduct could effectually procure honour or advantage.

They have uſed all poſſible induſtry to render ſuſpicious the declarations, and to make us deſpiſe the reſiſtance of our brothers, who, Engliſh like us, gave no room to doubt that they were endowed with that ſincerity and courage, that has ever diſtinguiſhed the name and race:—They have repreſented their inclinations under falſe colours; they have painted their natural faculties as infinitely leſs than they really are; they have given us a falſe calculation of their reſources; they have inſulted their opinions even to the laſt moment, when deſpair has ſupplied what they failed in force.—We have ſeen an entire army, the flower of the Britiſh forces and of their allies, waſted by hunger in the deſarts of America, lay down their arms, and their ſoldiers ſnatched from death by the very men that the murder and rapines of ſavages (unhappily employed) made to quit the plough and become ſoldiers, by the very ſame men, who had been painted in colours ſo contemptible, that in our calamity we have had no conſu ta tion —We have ſeen another army, equally brave, equally well commanded, paſs two years in a continual ſeries of victories that have only ſerved to weaken them, without leſſening the reſiſting force; without obtaining any kind of ſubmiſſion; without being able to reduce to the obedience of your Majeſty, not even the ſmalleſt, not even the weakeſt of Thirteen revolted Provinces.—The union that reigns among theſe Provinces; their hatred, kindled by the adminiſtration of your Majeſty, have received a new degree of force, by the injudicious means employed to diſſolve the one, and triumph over the other. We ſupport fleets and armies, almoſt equal in number, and proportionally much more expenſive, than all thoſe employed in the moſt glorious war that this country has had to ſupport, againſt the united force of monarchies the moſt ancient and formidable of Europe.

Some detached iſlands of little conſequence, and on the Continent, a deſerted town, where the combined army of your Majeſty is not in ſafety, are all the fruits that are produced by an expence exceeding twenty millions; ninety three ſhips of war, and ſixty thouſand of the beſt ſoldiers that could be raiſed in our own and foreign country, all employed in this ſingular ſervice.

We are told that the forces of your Majeſty, both by ſea and land, have done all that was poſſible to expect from the moſt perfect diſcipline, and the moſt determined courage; nevertheleſs the total defeat of one part, and the ineffectual victories of the other, have conſpired almoſt equally to the deſtruction of your power, and to the diſmemberment of your empire.

We ſhould neglect, in the moſt unpardonable manner, that which we owe to your Majeſty, to ourſelves, and to our country, if we expreſſed not, as we here do, what we think of this terrible and deciſive proof of the frenzy that originally proceeded an enterprize, which faithfully followed through all its progreſs, in each meaſure relative to its execution proves, that by a uniform miſconduct, all thoſe evils have been compleated that abſolute ignorance ſat on foot. We are convinced that they are not the illuſions propagated by ſome intereſted and artful men, as their continuance like to every thing falſe, could not be laſting; but that it is the unanimous ſentiment of every American who riſes invincible againſt all plans of coercion, civil and military, ſuch as have been employed againſt them to this hour. A people entirely united, are not a people that can be ſubdued. If the force actually employed for this conqueſt cannot effect it, it cannot be effected by any force that may be in our power. The riches of this country are conſiderable, and we ſhall be diſpoſed to uſe them moſt liberally, and with all our hearts, if to ſupport the honour and dignity of your crown. But domeſtic peace, and domeſtic œconomy, are the only means of defraying the expence of a diſtant war. By that which we now ſupport our reſources are drained, whilſt our rivals œconomiſe theirs; whilſt each year that we continue the war, we make to lean in their favour, the balance of our forces and public riches.

We think ourſelves obliged, moſt reſpected Sovereign, to expreſs to your Majeſty, the fears we experience, when we conſider the purport of your Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and apprehending more ſtrongly, as does all the world, by the great preparations you are making, how critical our ſituation is, with the neighbouring powers—we have not the ſatisfaction to learn by this ſpeech, by any aſſurance from the ſervants of your Majeſty, or even by any public report, if any alliance is formed with any of the powerful ſtates of Europe, that may ſerve to protect us againſt the complicated dangers with which this nation is, in a manner ſo manifeſtly threatned—we have not even any reaſon to be certain, that there is not formed againſt us, an alliance of the moſt dangerous nature. In this ſtate of doubt, anxiety and danger, we have recourſe to the clemency and wiſdom of your Majeſty, the tender father and watchful guardian of his people, beſeeching you gracefully to adopt the proper meaſures for eſtabliſhing internal peace, and (as much as will permit, the unhappy circumſtances to which we are reduced, by the deſtructive ſyſtem hitherto followed) to reunite the Britiſh nation, by ſome happy, honorable and laſting tie; fearing that the Americans, driven to deſpair, by the rigors of a war, that we would continue to proſecute againſt them, wean themſelves entirely from the mother country, fearing that the leaſt ſpark of their affection for us, be extinguiſhed by habitual and reciprocal murder and rapine, fearing at laſt, that in ſome fatal moment, the people who have hitherto formed a conſiderable part of the force of Great Britain, increaſe by an union, in a formidable and laſting manner, the force of enemies, the moſt conſtant power and proſperity of your Majeſty's kingdom.

We humbly, and with confidence hope, that your Majeſty will give all poſſible efficacy to the conceſſions which have been propoſed in parliament (we hope they may not have been made too late) and we reſt with ſo much aſſurance, upon the magnanimity of your Majeſty's loyal and generous intentions, that we have not the ſmalleſt apprehenſions, that his partiality for any claſs of men, will have the leaſt influence on his reſolutions, when nothing leſs than the well being and even exiſtence of his people are called in queſtion. We implore and ſupplicate your Majeſty, with the moſt humble confidence, to guard, that in the councils and officers deſtined to the executive power, not the ſmalleſt obſtacle may appear, againſt the conſummation of the great, happy and neceſſary work of peace, to draw your affairs from an adminiſtration of but little wiſdom and little prudence, and to deſerve, to extend and confirm the reviving confidence of all your people. In favour of ſuch meaſures, of ſuch arrangements, and to ſuch an end, your citizens of London will never fail to give your Majeſty the moſt affectionate and the moſt conſtant aſſiſtance,

The KING's Anſwer.

I Cannot think that the zeal of my ſubjects, the reſources of my kingdoms, the bravery of my fleets and armies, have been unwiſely and imprudently employed, when the object of their efforts was to maintain the conſtitutional ſubordination that ought to reign in the different parts of my dominions; and which is ſo neceſſary to the proſperity of the whole.

I have always lamented the calamities inſeparable from war; and am ready to do all that depends on me, to forward the meaſures adopted by the legiſlative body, in order to re eſtabliſh by means of a happy and honorable reconciliation, the treaſures of peace, commerce, affection and confidence, between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

YORK-TOWN, *May* 30.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON *to* CONGRESS.

Head-Quarters, Valley Forge, May 24, 1778.

"On the night of the 19th the enemy moved out in force againſt the detachment under the Marquis la Fayette, mentioned in my letter of the 18th, which made a timely and handſome retreat, in great order, over the Schuylkill, at Matſon's Ford. Our loſs was nine men in the whole—the enemy's ſuppoſed ſomething more. Their march was circuitous and rapid, and I ſhould imagine that many of their men ſuffered from it. General Clinton, it is ſaid, commanded in perſon."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, who was in camp when the Marquis de la Fayette lately returned with his detachment.

"I have enquired very particularly into the Marquis's enterprize, and have learned from a gentleman, on whoſe veracity and accuracy I can depend, the following articles:—

"The objects of the detachment are well known to every body. On the 19th inſtant, that detachment, conſiſting of about 2000 rank and file, and an irregular body of 45 Indians, marched from camp, and halted within eleven miles of Philadelphia, between Barren-hill Church and Schuylkill. The following night a chain of guards and centinels were ſtationed, for commanding the avenues into and out of the city. In the mean time, ſome infamous tory muſt have betrayed the deſign; for, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the centinels, the enemy, in force of full 7000, came out near midnight, and by a round-about hard march penetrated the country ſo far, as to reach the ſpot which the Marquis had occupied the preceding night, and the firſt intelligence of their progreſs reached the Marquis no ſooner than break of day the 21ſt. From the account of their number, and the direction of their march, there was nothing left for the detachment but to decamp with all haſte, conſiſtent with good order.

"The column of the enemy, as it approached the detachment, divided and took different roads, the more effectually to ſurround it; at the ſame time another column marched out of Philadelphia, advancing towards the Marquis's front. The retreat was conducted in excellent order, in preſence of the enemy's advanced parties of horſe. Sir Henry Clinton, who is ſaid to have been commander of the enemy's party, or whoever he was, muſt have been deceived by the regularity and good order of the retreat, and apprehenſive of being drawn into an ambuſcade, otherwiſe nothing but want of courage can excuſe him for letting the Marquis get off, with ſo trifling a loſs as three men killed, and four priſoners.

"The enemy had two horſemen killed, and many wounded. When the Indians had fired off their pieces at the light horſe, they ſet up the War-Whoop, and ſcampered about according to their cuſtom. The light-horſe, terrified at the unuſual ſound, ſcampered off too as faſt as their horſes would carry them. The Indians collected ſome of their cloaks, which were dropped in the flight, and ſoon converted them into leggins.

"Many of the people from Philadelphia have ſtolen out, and deſerters from the enemy's army are coming into our camp in great numbers every day."

The Managers of the United States Lottery finiſhed the drawing of the firſt claſs on Wedneſday laſt, and are now preparing the liſt of prizes, which will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

THE following extracts, taken from a letter lately received from an American Gentleman in France, in high employment, will ſerve to counteract the nefarious arts of tories and their abettors, who are now buſily employed in deluding the weak and uninformed, by ſuggeſting danger to civil and religious freedom from the wiſe, equal, and ſafety-bringing alliance, lately concluded between France and theſe States.

Paris, February 28, 1778.

"France has done us ſubſtantial benefits,—Great-Britain ſubſtantial injuries. France offers to guarantee our ſovereignty and univerſal freedom of commerce. France demands of us to be independent; Great-Britain tributary. I do not comprehend how there can be a mind ſo debaſed, or an underſtanding ſo perverted, as to balance between them.

"The journeys I have made, both north and ſouth, in the public ſervice, have given me an opportunity of knowing the general diſpoſition of Europe upon our queſtion. There never was one in which the harmony of opinion was ſo univerſal. From the Prince to the peaſant, there is but one voice, one wiſh—the liberty of America and the humiliation of Great-Britain.

"The troubles which the death of the Elector of Bavaria was likely to excite in Germany, ſeemed to have ſubſided, when of late the movements of the King of Pruſſia threaten to excite a general war. Great-Britain, whoſe expiring hope ſuſtains itſelf on every ſtraw, finds comfort in the expectation that this will involve France, and divert her from engaging in our war. But in my judgment, it is much more likely to operate againſt her in Ruſſia, than againſt us in France."

LANCASTER, *June* 3.

IN GENERAL AESSMBLY of PENNSYLVANIA.

Monday, May 25, 1778.

The repreſentation from the Officers of the State Navy was read a ſecond time, and being conſidered, it was thereupon

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the ſaid Officers be continued in the pay of the State, under the direction of the Honourable the Council, until the next ſitting of the Aſſembly.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the caſe of the Epiſcopal Miſſionaries, and of two petitions from ſome of the inhabitants of Berks County, praying to be exempted from taking the abjuring part of the oath or affirmation of allegiance preſcribed by the Laws of this State, and it was thereupon

Reſolved, That the prayer of the ſaid petitions be not granted; and that the petitioners be referred for the reaſons thereof to the anſwer, inſerted in the Minutes of this Houſe, to the petitions of the Societies of Moravians and Schwengfelders.

Extracts from the Minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, jun. Clerk of General Aſſembly.

*** Advertiſements, &c. omitted this day for want of room, ſhall have a place in our next, which will be publiſhed on Saturday.

The Second American Edition.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

Near the Court-houſe in Lancaſter,

THOUGHTS ON THE LETTER of EDMUND BURKE, Eſq: TO THE SHERIFFS of BRISTOL, On the AFFAIRS of AMERICA.

By the EARL of ABINGDON.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN GORDON,

SADDLER, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore,

AN elegant STAGE-COACH, or a compleat Family Carriage, fitting for two or four horſes; likewiſe other riding carriages.

Said GORDON has for ſale, a large quantity of ſaddlers, coopers and lathing nails, which he will ſell at low prices.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

In Lancaſter, on the 12th of June inſtant,

ALL ſorts of houſhold furniture, and ſome ſhop goods, tin ware, pewter, lead, china, iron pots, tanner's oyl, and other articles too tedious to mention; likewiſe horſes and cows; and the following HOUSES and LANDS, viz. One tract of very good land, containing 275 acres, in Northumberland county, ſeven miles from Sunſbury; Shamokin creek runs through the ſaid land, which is timbered with hickory, oak, walnut and poplar, about 30 acres cleared, and orchard of the beſt fruit trees; ſubject to a leaſe which took place in April 1773. One moiety or undivided half part of 178 acres, more or leſs, joining Middle Creek, meadow and upland very good, 100 acres warranted in 1774 and the reſt in 1765; ſubject to a leaſe and incumbrances.—A houſe and corner lot in Sunſbury, in the county of Northumberland, the beſt ſituation in Main-ſtreet, lot No. 81; the houſe is rented for 18l. per year.—One moiety or undivided half part of four in-lots adjoining each other, oppoſite the laſt mentioned lot, only one alley between them; the moſt part with Timothy graſs.—A five-acre out-lot near the county town of Sunſbury, ſubject to one year's leaſe, and well fenced.—A half lot in Northumberland town, oppoſite the county town, ſituated in the beſt place No. 10.—One lot in Port-Royal, No. 41, near the Market-place.—Two hundred acres, more or leſs, of very good land, well timbered with black walnut, &c. joining Mr. Simon M'Grew, on the north branch of Little Suwickly, in Bedford county, warranted in June 1772; ſubject to a ſix year's leaſe and all incumbrances.—A houſe and lot in King-ſtreet, in the borough of Lancaſter, adjoining Peter Hooffnagel, Eſq; and Major Wirtz, with two ſtory back buildings, and a twenty-four feet arch cellar under one of the buildings, with a four feet alley in the front, and a waggon alley to the ſtable, in the back part of the lot.—A corner lot, in Moſſer's Town, with good graſs and fruit trees therein.—Three lots, fenced in one, the moſt part thereof with very good meadow, a ſpring-houſe in the middle of theſe lots, with a never failing ſpring therein, and of the beſt fruit trees; and a four ſquare piece of garden, very rich, and well ſituated, and above one hundred Italy and other mulberry trees planted inſide round the fence, ſo that ſilk-worms may be raiſed; well fenced, and free from ground-rent. To be ſold for ready money, or bonds, with intereſt and ſecurity, if required.

NICHOLAS MILLER.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of lime-ſtone land, containing between four and five hundred acres, ſituate in the Great-Valley, 26 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Lancaſter road: On ſaid tract are two good tenements, with barns, ſtables, and other convenient out-houſes, exceeding good orchards and excellent meadows, with plenty of timber, and lime-ſtone to manure the land. Alſo to be ſold, ſundry lots with ſmall tenements ſuitable for tradeſmen. For terms apply to Doctor SAMUEL KENNEDY, at the Yellow Springs.

Chambersburg, May 7th, 1778.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the ſixth day of April laſt, in the dwelling-houſe of John Lindſay, of Guilford townſhip, Cumberland county, and State of Pennſylvania, was broke open, by Thomas Burney, (commonly known in that neighbourhood by the name of Thomas Burney, junior) the deſk of Thomas Burney, deceaſed, and the following bills or bonds, payable to the ſaid deceaſed, his executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, taken out of the ſaid deſk, and carried away, viz. Six bills ſigned John Alexander, five of them for the payment of £. 60 each; and the ſixth for £. 33 6*s.* 8*d.* each, bearing date the latter end of May or beginning of June laſt.—Three bills or bonds, ſigned Robert B. Lendrim, each for the payment of £. 100, bearing date about the beginning of November laſt.—One bill or bond, ſigned by Patrick and Torrence Campbell, for the payment of £. 210, bearing date about the beginning of July laſt.—One bill or bond ſigned John Beard and Samuel Beard, for £. 200, bearing date about the 9th day of November laſt.—One bill or bond, ſigned David Adams, for the payment of £. 200, bearing date about the 15th day of November laſt.—One bill or bond ſigned William Turner, for the payment of £. 100, and one bill or bond ſigned William M'Cune, for the payment of £. 27. The time when the two laſt-mentioned bills or bonds were dated, the ſubſcribers cannot certainly mention. All perſons are hereby forbidden to take any aſſignment of the ſaid bills or bonds; and the perſons who owe the money, are hereby forbidden to pay the ſaid bills or bonds, or any part of them, to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, other than to the ſubſcribers, who, together with Robert B. Lendrim, are Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of THOMAS BURNEY, deceaſed, as by the ſaid will, duly proved the 11th day of February laſt, and remaining in the Regiſter's-Office, at Carliſle, in Cumberland county aforeſaid, may appear. And we do hereby promiſe to pay the above reward to any perſon or perſons, who will ſecure the ſaid Thomas Burney, junior, in any goal in this State, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN LINDSAY, *Executor.*
MARY BURNEY, *Executrix.*

Camp, Valley Forge, May 1, 1778.

DESERTED,

From the Firſt Pennſylvania Regiment, the following ſoldiers, viz.

JOHN GORMAN, a native of Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, ſhort brown hair, much pitted with the ſmall pox, and very ill countenanced; had on a black uniform coat turned up with white. Alſo three Germans, viz. CHARLES STUMP, JOHN MENZELL, and GEORGE WISELMAN, all young fellows, about five feet ſeven inches high each, of a ſwarthy complexion, and wore their hair tied; their uniforms were brown turned up with buff. THOMAS ROYAL, an Iriſhman, about thirty three years of age, five feet eleven inches high, ſhort black hair, and a remarkable ill look; wore a black uniform coat faced with white. HUGH KELLEY, an Iriſhman, about twenty three years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, a little pitted with the ſmall pox; took with him a green coat and a ſtrong pair of linen overalls; much given to drinking. Whoever takes up the above mentioned deſerters, or any of them, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS *for each, beſide the reward allowed by Congreſs, if brought to the regiment, or ſecured in any gaol in the State and notice given thereof.* *JAMES WILSON, Capt. Firſt P. R.*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Captain Holland's ſtore, in Suſſex County, on Saturday night, the 18th of April laſt, a grey HORSE, with a dark mane and tail, about eight or nine years old, fourteen hands one inch high, well gaited, his near hind leg apt to ſwell if rode hard, occaſioned by a ſtrain lately. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him to the owner, living twelve miles below Dover, in Kent county, or to any public place in ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN GIBBS.

Camp, Valley Forge, May 26th, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a large black HORSE, about fifteen hands high, eight years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, a long mane and tail, has a ſore on the right-ſide of his back, made by the fore-part of the ſaddle, branded with a ſmall figure of 2 under his mane; trots and paces.——Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings or ſends him to Lieutenant and Adjutant STEWART HERBERT, of Lord Sterling's Diviſion, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

EBENEZER BLACKLY, Surgeons Mate,
2d. N. Carolina Regiment, near Head-Quarters.

Mr. DUNLAP,

Should America continue the Land of Liberty, it will probably be the happieſt country the ſun ever ſaw. The contemplation of this muſt animate every generous mind in the cauſe of Freedom.—I have thrown together a few lines on this ſubject, and if they are worth publication, you may inſert them in your next Packet.

THE FUTURE GLORY OF AMERICA.

SOON as the lark obſerves the morning's grey,
The firſt faint glimmerings of the opening day,
Upward he ſprings, to meet the riſing light,
Hangs in mid air and carrols at the ſight:
So towers the *mind*, to ſee the day at hand,
And night's dull train withdrawing from our land;
She towers on high and hails the orient ray,
The dawn of glory brightning into day;
Rapt with the view, foreſees its mid day blaze—
Sees diſtant times, and future ſcenes ſurveys.

She ſees the time when this New World ſhall ſhow
The giant ſtrength ſhe bears and cruſh the foe;
When tyrant Kings ſhall vex her realms no more,
But haughty Britain trembles at her power;
When mad Bellona ſhall forget to rage,
And ſmiling Peace recalls the Golden Age;
When angel Freedom haſtens to our ſhore,
Shall call it hers—nor be an exile more.

In this joint reign of Freedom and of Peace,
I ſee the Sons of this New World increaſe;
Num'rous as oceans ſands I ſee them riſe,
Num'rous as ſtars which gild the winter ſkies,
And weſtward far their fearleſs ſteps they preſs,
And make a Garden of the Wilderneſs.

See! in thoſe wilds where now the Savage roams,
Or wigwams ſtand, fair Agriculture comes!
At her approach the foreſt proſtrate lies,
And lo! the dwellings of our children riſe;
At her command, the golden harveſt grows,
The deſert ſmiles and bloſſoms like the roſe,
And ſhepherds teach their fleecy flocks to ſtray
Where the fierce panther us'd to prowl for prey.
See! peaceful hamlets deck the rural ſcene,
And towns ariſe by many a diſtant ſtream.
I ſee them riſe beſide Ontario's flood,
Where once huge oaks and aged poplars ſtood;
I ſee them glittering in the Ohio's tide,
I ſee them deck the Miſſiſippi's ſide.
I ſee the time when Induſtry explores
The deſert thro', and meets the ocean's ſhores—
Along theſe ſhores ſhe bids fair cities ſmile,
And heavy fields reward the peaſants toil,
Invites a thouſand navies to her ſtrand,
Laden with wealth from many a diſtant land:
From Perſia's realms, the boaſt of former times,
From China's coaſt or India's burning climes.

What millions ſwarm (call'd forth by Freedom's ray)
From Georgia's groves to Baffin's frozen bay,
From where the huge Pacific laves her ſhore,
To where the wild Atlantic's ſurges roar.
To bleſs theſe millions, Art exhauſts her powers,
And laviſh Nature empties all her ſtores;
While Commerce lays her treaſures at their feet,
And rifles different lands to make them great.

Then ſhall fair Science feaſt th' enraptur'd mind
With Knowledge yet unpluckt, and Truth refin'd;
No more recluſe, ſhe ſpreads her hundred doors,
And opens all her intellectual ſtores.—
She calls the Muſes from their ancient ſeats,
And bids them haſten to her green retreats.—
They haſten hither—and they love the glades,
Stray thro' the meads and frolic in the ſhades;
Smit with theſe virgin ſcenes, their praiſe rehearſe,
And bid them flouriſh in immortal verſe;
To paint their beauties, wake the poet's tongue,
And not a grove ſhall bloom, or river flow unſung.

Some future bard, whom all the Muſes love,
Shall ſing the charms of fair Virginia's grove,
Or tune his vocal reed by Schuylkill's ſide,
Struck with the beauties of his ſilver tide;
And Suſquehanna, as ſhe rolls along,
Shall hear her name immortaliz'd in ſong.

Here Governments their laſt perfection take,
Erected only for the People's ſake;
Founded no more on conqueſt or in blood,
But on the baſis of the Public Good.
No conteſts then ſhall mad ambition raiſe,
No chieftans quarrel for a ſprig of praiſe,
No thrones ſhall riſe, provoking lawleſs ſway,
And not a *King* to cloud the bliſsful day;
But FREEDOM, univerſal FREEDOM reigns,
Nor ſees a Slave in all her happy plains.

'Twas for theſe embryo bleſſings *Warren* bled,
And lov'd *Montgomery*'s daring ſpirit fled.
In their defence brave *Naſh* reſign'd his breath,
And gallant *Mercer* nobly frown'd on death.
Oh! may their fame which bloſſoms in the tomb,
And this dim view of ages yet to come,
Nerve the young warriors arm in Freedom's cauſe,
And edge the ſword the honeſt patriot draws;
Teach him in Freedom's cauſe, 'tis truly great,
To bare his boſom to the ſhafts of fate;
To brave the horrors of the deathful plain,
And freely fall, if Heav'n ſhall ſo ordain.
Then ſhall his ſpirit, free'd from mortal cares,
Mount to the ſkies and mingle with the ſtars;
Heroes ſhall kindle at his growing fame,
And diſtant ages venerate his name.

ADOLPHUS.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Common Wealth of PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEREAS the following named perſons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to ſay—Abel James, merchant; James Humphreys, the elder, Eſquire; James Humphreys, the younger, printer; Henry Liſle, John Hart, Chamleſs Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Roſs, William Price, Thomas Roker, and Tench Coxe, merchants; Abel Evans, Eſquire, attorney at law; Benjamin Titley and Peter Howard, traders; Coleman Fiſher, (ſon of William Fiſher, Eſquire); William Cliffton, gentleman; James Stevens, late baker; Bowyer Brooks, ſhip carpenter; John Allen, carpenter and tallow chandler; Thomas Badge and William Compton, tallow chandlers; William Auſtin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jerſey ferry; Kenneth M'Cullough, yeoman; Charles Stedman, the younger, Eſquire, attorney at law; John Shepperd, ſtable-keeper; James Delaplane, late barber; Robert Currie, leather-breeches maker; Peter Sutter, hatter; James Riddle, tavern keeper; John Parrock, yeoman; John Young, heretofore of Græme Park, gentleman; and Oſwald Eve, late of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and gun powder maker; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia: And David Potts, of Potts Grove, merchant, (ſon of John Potts): And Chriſtopher Saur, the elder, and Chriſtopher Saur, the younger, printers; Joſeph Shoemaker, and Abraham Paſtorius, tanners; Andrew Hathe, inn-keeper; Melchior Meng, carter and baker; and Jacob Meng; all now or late of Germantown Townſhip: And Peter Robeſon, and Jonathan Robeſon, the younger, millers, (ſons of Jonathan Robeſon) now or late of the Townſhip of Whitemarſh: And Abraham Iredell, ſurveyor, James Davis; William Chriſty, maſon; and John Roberts, labourer; all now or late of the townſhip of Horſham: And John Roberts, blackſmith; Nathan Carver, wheelwright; and Iſrael Evans, blackſmith; all now or late of Upper Dublin Townſhip: And John Huntſman, miller; Robert Cunrad, maſon; Enoch Supplee, farmer; and William Evans, carpenter; all now or late of the townſhip of Norrington: Nicholas Knight, limeburner; John Parker, John Liſle, and Robert Liſle, labourers; all now or late of the townſhip of Plymouth: And Jacob Richardſon, carpenter, of Upper Merion townſhip: And Stephen Stiger, yeoman; now or late of the townſhip of Whitpaine: And William M'Murtry, merchant, and Edward Stiles, mariner and merchant, both now or late of the townſhip of Oxford; all late or now of the county of Philadelphia: And John Bulla, now or late of the townſhip of Newlin; Curtis Lewis, blackſmith; now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Caln; Timothy Hurſt, gentleman, and Richard Swanwick, late of the Cuſtom houſe, Philadelphia; all now or late of the county of Cheſter: And Caleb Pyle, of the townſhip of Weſt-Marlborough; Iſaac Green, the younger, now or late of the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, huſbandman; and Francis Armſtrong, dealer in horſes, and William Armſtrong, ſhoemaker, both now or late of the townſhip of Sadſbury; all now or late of the ſaid county of Cheſter: And Henry Skyles, yeoman, now or late of the county of Lancaſter: And Alexander Irwin, carter, now or late of Eaſt Pennſborough townſhip, in the county of Cumberland: And Joſeph Romich, yeoman, now or late of the county of Northampton: And Daniel Coxe, heretofore of Trenton, in the State of New-Jerſey, Eſquire: And James Chalmers, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, late of Kent county, Maryland, yeoman; have ſeverally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and aſſiſted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, within this State; WE the Supreme Executive Council aforeſaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an Act of General Aſſembly, entitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Common-Wealth; and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame; and for aſcertaining and ſatisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," DO hereby ſtrictly charge and require the ſaid Abel James, James Humphreys, the elder, James Humpheys, the younger, Henry Liſle, John Hart, Chamleſs Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Roſs, William Price, Thomas Roker, Tench Coxe, Abel Evans, Benjamin Titley, Peter Howard, Coleman Fiſher, William Cliffton, James Stevens, Bowyer Brooks, John Allen, Thomas Badge, William Compton, William Auſtin, Kenneth M'Cullough, Charles Stedman, John Shepperd, James Delaplane, Robert Currie, Peter Sutter, James Riddle, John Parrock, John Young, Oſwald Eve, David Potts, Chriſtopher Saur, the elder, Chriſtopher Saur, the younger, Joſeph Shoemaker, Abraham Paſtorius, Andrew Hathe, Melchior Meng, Jacob Meng, Peter Robeſon, Jonathan Robeſon, Abraham Iredell, James Davis, William Chriſty, John Roberts, John Roberts, Nathan Carver, Iſrael Evans, John Huntſman, Robert Cunrad, Enoch Supplee, William Evans, Nicholas Knight, John Parker, John Liſle, Robert Liſle, Jacob Richardſon, Stephen Stiger, William M'Murtry, Edward Stiles, John Bulla, Curtis Lewis, Timothy Hurſt, Richard Swanwick, Caleb Pyle, Iſaac Green, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, Henry Skyles, Alexander Irwin, Joſeph Romich, Daniel Coxe, and James Chalmers, to render themſelves reſpectively to ſome or one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or of the Juſtices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Monday, the ſixth day of July next enſuing, and alſo abide their legal trial for ſuch their treaſons, on pain that every of them the ſaid Abel James, James Humphreys the elder, James Humphreys, the younger, Henry Liſle, John Hart, Chamleſs Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Roſs, William Price, Thomas Roker, Tench Coxe, Abel Evans, Benjamin Titley, Peter Howard, Coleman Fiſher, William Cliffton, James Stevens, Bowyer Brooks, John Allen, Thomas Badge, William Compton, William Auſtin, Kenneth M'Cullough, Charles Stedman, John Shepperd, James Delaplane, Robert Currie, Peter Sutter, James Riddle, John Parrock, John Young, Oſwald Eve, David Potts, Chriſtopher Saur, the elder, Chriſtopher Saur, the younger, Joſeph Shoemaker, Abraham Paſtorius, Andrew Hathe, Melchior Meng, Jacob Meng, Peter Robeſon, Jonathan Robeſon, Abraham Iredell, James Davis, William Chriſty, John Roberts, John Roberts, Nathan Carver, Iſrael Evans, John Huntſman, Robert Cunrad, Enoch Supplee, William Evans, Nicholas Knight, John Parker, John Liſle, Robert Liſle, Jacob Richardſon, Stephen Stiger, William M'Murtry, Edward Stiles, John Bulla, Curtis Lewis, Timothy Hurſt, Richard Swanwick, Caleb Pyle, Iſaac Green, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, Henry Skyles, Alexander Irwin, Joſeph Romich, Daniel Coxe, and James Chalmers, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, and abiding the trial aforeſaid, ſhall, from and after the ſaid ſixth day of July next, ſtand and be attainted of High Treaſon to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer ſuch pains and penalties, and undergo all ſuch forfeitures as perſons attainted of High Treaſon ought to do. And all the faithful ſubjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themſelves accordingly.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of The Honourable GEORGE BRYAN, *Eſquire, Vice-Preſident, and the Seal of the State at Lancaſter, this twenty firſt day of May, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.*

By order of Council

GEORGE BRYAN, Vice-Preſident.

GOD SAVE THE COMMON-WEALTH.

Atteſted by order of the Council,
T. MATLACK Secretary.

Bucks County, May 7, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeable to a late Law of this State, impowering the Juſtices of ſaid County to hold their Courts at ſuch places as they ſhall find moſt ſafe and convenient: The uſual Courts of ſaid County for June Term, will be held at Mr. M Calla's, in Plumſtead Townſhip; of which all civil officers, and others concerned, are deſired to take notice *By order of the Juſtices,*

JOHN THOMPSON Sheriff.

To be SOLD to the Higheſt Bidder,

At the houſe of John Smith, farmer, at Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, on the 20th of June next,

ONE new twelve inch cable, 120 fathoms in length; One ten and a half inch ditto, 110 fathoms, almoſt new; one ſeven and a half inch ditto, 90 fathoms, not half worn; ſhrouds, ſtays and ſtanding rigging for a veſſel of 200 tons burthen.

Alſo to be ſold at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, on the 15th of June, a compleat ſuit of ſails and running rigging for a brig of 200 tons burthen. For particulars apply to STEPHEN JOSEPH ROUGET, at Eaſton, or to Capt. MAROQUIER, at Trenton.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FERGUSON, late of Weſt Nantmell Townſhip, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are deſired to make payment on or before the twentieth day of June next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, in order for payment. Thoſe who neglect, may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without further notice.

ALEXANDER FEMING, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN GRAHAM, }

Potts-Town, May 16, 1778.

LOST, ſome time laſt month,

FIVE United States Lottery Tickets, No. 89*m*184, 89*m*185, 89*m*193, 89*m*194, 89*m*195. Whoever finds the ſame and will bring them to the owner, ſhall have the money that was loſt with them, which is about EIGHTY DOLLARS.

The Managers of ſaid Lottery are deſired to ſtop ſaid Tickets if they ſhould draw prizes and be brought to receive the money, as the ſubſcriber can prove them his property. WILLIAM ALLEN.

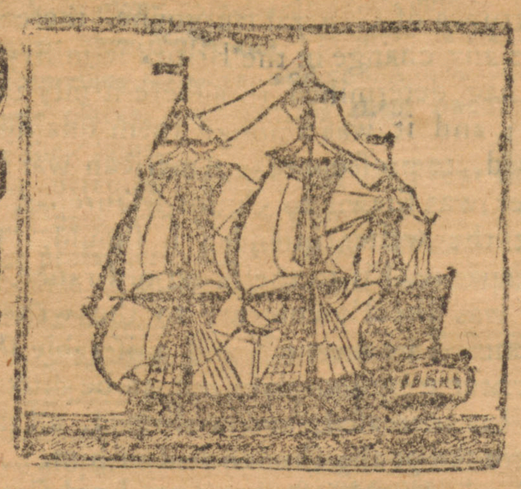
Dover, Kent County, Delaware State, April 14.

YESTERDAY was committed to the gaol of this County, a Negro man named LONDON, about five feet five inches high, who ſays he belongs to Capt. James Young, near Chambersburgh, in Cumberland County, State of Pennſylvania. His ſaid maſter is deſired to ſend for him, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS WILD, Gaoler.

LANCASTER, Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

THE

Pennſylvania GENERAL



THE

Packet OR ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6th, 1778.

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE.
(Tranſlated from the French.)

Upon a motion, in the Iriſh Houſe of Lords, for an Addreſs to the King and Lord Lieutenant, after his Lordſhip had delivered a Speech to that Houſe on the 14th of April laſt year, Lord *Mountmorris*, a very young Nobleman of great abilities and ſpirit, roſe and ſaid,

MY LORDS,

IF I riſe once more, encouraged by the indulgence your Lordſhips have ſhewn to my youth, it is not with deſign to ſay a ſingle word that may occaſion a debate, or give even the appearance of oppoſition to the preſent motion; but to aſſure your Lordſhips that I exceedingly approve a ſpeech in which there is not a word to engage the conſent or approbation of the Parliament to the deteſtable war beyond ſea, to a war which I think unjuſt and uſeleſs in its beginning, abſurd and ridiculous in the conduct of it, and ruinous and deſtructive in the iſſue, unleſs Providence interpoſe, and by its mighty hand ſave the empire from deſtruction. I have the ſatisfaction of thinking *we* are not engaged in ſuch a war; a war, conducted by a band of vagabonds and knights errant, on the coaſts of *America*. Had there been a word with that view in the Speech, I ſhould immediately have proteſted againſt whatſoever ſhould have been done in conſequence of it.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from David Rowan, in Carliſle, a dark brown or light black MARE, eight years old this ſpring, above fifteen hands high, no brand, the near fore paſtern joint is larger than the other; ſhe is lengthy made, has a ſmall ſwitch tail, one half of her mane trimmed, riſing high in the middle, paces and trots, and newly ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and delivers her to JOHN POALK or DAVID ROWAN, in Carliſle, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 9. JAMES PATTERSON.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber,

In Newlin Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 21ſt inſtant, (May)

A BLACK MARE COLT, without any white, two years old, neither branded, ear marked nor docked. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt ſhall have Four Dollars if ten miles, Six Dollars if twenty miles, Seven Dollars if thirty miles, Eight Dollars if forty forty miles, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH HAYES.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN CAMPBELL CHAMBERS, near the Head of Elk, in Cœcil County, a dark brown MARE, thirteen and a half hands high, branded DU on the near buttock, has two ſaddle marks in the near ſide, and a ſmall ſtar on her head. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the ſubſcriber, in North-Milford Hundred, Cœcil County, Maryland, on the 25th of May laſt,

A Dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, and about ſeven years old; a natural trotter, her mane and feet lately trimmed, no brand nor ear mark; ſhe is lame in the fore leg, occaſioned by a ſtrain in the ſhoulder. Whoever ſecures the thief and mare, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the owner may get his mare again, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, or for the mare alone FOUR DOLLARS, paid by WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

Fiſh Kill, State of New York, April 27.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST ſome time ago, two TICKETS in the United States Lottery, No. 73,183, and No. 73,185. Whoever finds the ſame, and will bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward.

The Managers of ſaid Lottery are deſired to ſtop ſaid Tickets if they ſhould draw prizes and be brought to receive the money, as the ſubſcriber can prove them his property. WILLIAM BOERUM.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in Culpepper County, Virginia, which has on it a large quantity of very rich Iron Ore, and ſtreams of water very convenient to erect works. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. JOHN YANCEY.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the 13th Pennſylvania Regiment, the following perſons, viz. JOHN M'ELVAIN, born in Ireland, five feet ten inches high, ſandy complexion, very talkative and drunken; reſided in Eaſt Nottingham, Cheſter County. JOHN WATERS, aged about thirty years, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and born in England. JOHN HAMILTON, aged about twenty-four years, five feet eight inches high, born in Maryland, and reſided lately in Lancaſter; dark complexion and black hair. PATRICK WALKER, twenty five years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, born in Ireland, dark complexion and black hair. MATTHEW FARNEY, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, born in Ireland, fair complexion, fair curled hair, much given to liquor and very quarreſome; reſided in March Creek, York County.—HUGH WILSON, thirty-two years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſtout and well made, dark complexion, pock pitted, ſhort black hair, by trade a currier; formerly belonged to the gallies. JAMES LOVER, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion and ſhort black hair. ROBERT MARTIN, twenty-five years of age, five feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, dark complexion, ſhort black hair. THOMAS CRAFFORD, enliſted at Carliſle, about five feet nine inches high, by trade a maſon; formerly lived in Weſt Pennſbury, Cumberland County. THOMAS M'FALL, formerly lived at Carliſle, about five feet eight inches high, well made, dark complexion, black hair, about thirty years of age. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerters and confines them in any gaol in this State, or conveys them to their regiment, ſhall have the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for each, paid by the ſubſcribers, or either of them. JACOB SNIDER, Lieut. 13th P. R.
PATRICK FULLERTON, Lieut.
JOSEPH GORMAN, Enſign.
JOHN VANPELT, Lieut.

Notice is hereby given to Benjamin Wezer, Eſq; of Northnmberland County, to join his regiment immediately, or he will be treated as a deſerter by JACOB SNIDER, Lieut. in the 13th Pennſylvania Regiment, who enliſted him.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, containing about 300 acres, one half of which is cleared, 20 acres of watered meadow, and a young bearing orchard of graſted fruit; there are alſo on the premiſes, a two-ſtory ſtone houſe with a kitchen adjoining, an excellent ſpring-houſe and a well of good water before the door, alſo a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes neceſſary for a farm, all in good repair. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. 6w. JAMES DUNN.

FOR SALE,

SIX thouſand acres of good land, in ſundry tracts, viz. Twelve hundred acres adjoining the town of Carliſle: This will be ſold in lots from twenty to one hundred acres, as may ſuit the purchaſer. Alſo one other tract adjoining the town aforeſaid, containing four hundred acres, with valuable improvements, whereon is erected a large ſtone mill-houſe 45 feet ſquare, two water-wheels, three boulting-cloths, and every other conveniency in compleat order, eighty odd acres of meadow ground, thirty of which under good Timothy graſs. One other lot, three miles from Carliſle, adjoining Matthew Miller, containing one hundred and fifty acres. One other lot containing two hundred and fifty acres, four miles from Carliſle, adjoining James Wakely. One other lot, fourteen miles from Carliſle, upon the Provincial road to Shippenſburg, known by the name of the Rich Lands, or Boulting's Tract, containing five hundred acres. Two tracts in Sherman's Valley. Three tracts in Armagh and Derry Townſhips, Juniata. Alſo three thouſand five hundred acres, in the Counties of Bedford and Weſtmoreland, of the beſt quality. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, near Carliſle.

EPHRAIM BLAINE.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Queen-ſtreet, in Lancaſter,

LIVERPOOL SALT, of the beſt quality, by wholeſale or retail; a quantity of green tea by the cheſt; alſo coffee, pepper, ſugars, alſpice, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, ſaffron, Scotch ſnuff, Harding ſnuff, No. 37. ſweet oil, rice, calicoes, chintzes, handkerchiefs, checks, linens, pertilions, Britannias, hoſiery, cambricks, Bohea tea, camblets, ſundry ſtripes; a variety of ironmongery, ſewing ſilk, Scotch thread, wafers, ink powder, Weſt-India ſpirits, ſtuff ſhoes, and ribbands. Alſo for ſale, an undivided eſtate, the fifth part of a two-ſtory brick houſe, three doors from the corner of Queen ſtreet, with a good lot; title indiſputable for the above mentioned ſhare. Likewiſe, a good ſprightly bay horſe, to be ſold by LEVY MARKS.

Lancaſter, May 19, 1778.

Juſt imported from Bourdeaux and St. Euſtatius, and to be ſold by

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

At Mr. Paul Witeſell's, in Queen ſtreet,

BEST old Cogniac brandy, old Jamaica ſpirits, bohea and green tea in quarter cheſts, coffee in barrels, calicoes, fine Holland, ſewing ſilk and thread in half-pound papers, mens neat pumps and ſhoes, ſewing needles, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and ſaffron. An aſſortment of Medicines, conſiſting of jeſuits bark, rhubarb, manna, calomile, ſago, opium, Spaniſh flies, aſſafœtida, ipecacuana, ſenna, jalop, quickſilver, camphor, and tartar emetic.

CAMPHOR, Cantharides, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Opium, Jeſuits Bark, Jalap, Rhubarb, Sena, Manna, Glauber's Salt, Cremor Tartar, Ipecacuana, Quickſilver; &c. &c. ſold by

ADAM SIMON KUHN,

Oppoſite the Market-houſe, Lancaſter.

To be Sold by CHARLES BAKER,

At his ſhop in Queen ſtreet, in the houſe of Mr. Jacob Shaffer, four doors below the Court-houſe,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRY GOODS, conſiſting of the following articles, viz. broadcloths, ſagathies, ſuperfine hair camblets, worſted ditto of all colours, callimancoes, damaſks, ſhalloons, durants and tammies, cotton velvets, hair pluſhes, chintzes, printed linens and callicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, ſewing ſilks, threads, fine linens and hollands, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, linen ditto, pins and needles, hoſiery, womens ſtuff ſhoes, woolcards, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which will be ſold wholeſale and retail.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh or Loan-Office Certificates,

A CERTAIN brick meſſuage and lot of ground in Lancaſter, containing 32 feet front, more or leſs, on Orange-ſtreet, and 245 feet, more or leſs, back; the whole lot fenced in, pays but fourteen ſhillings ſterling a year ground-rent: The title indiſputable. Whoever chuſes to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; on the premiſes.——If not ſold at private ſale by the tenth of June next, it will then be diſpoſed of at public auction.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Lancaſter, JOHN GORAN, a ſoldier in Capt. Lang's company of the tenth Pennſylvania regiment, twenty-four years of age, five feet ten inches high, a ſlender made down looking fellow, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fond of ſtrong liquor, and born in Virginia. Likewiſe from Captain Semple's company of ſaid regiment, DAVID LATTA, about twenty years of age, ſix feet high, ſlender made, of a fair complexion, and born in Pennſylvania. HUGH REED, thirty years of age, a well-ſet fellow, five feet eight inches high, of a ruddy complexion, fancy hair, very talkative, and was born in Ireland. ANTHONY M'MANES, twenty-three years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, ſhort fair hair, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox, and was born in Ireland. JAMES BURGES, forty-four years of age, five feet ſix inches high, ſhort black hair, is fond of ſtrong liquor, and was born in England. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerters and confines them in any gaol in this State, or delivers them to the regiment to which they belong, ſhall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by

JOHN STEEL, Lieut. 10th Penn. Reg.

From the (London) General Advertiſer, *Feb.* 6.

IT is evident that the preſent Miniſters are intitled to public favour, by no virtues, abilities, prudence, œconomy, or ſucceſs. It is no leſs evident, that their want of ſucceſs is owing to their want of virtues and abilities.—They have betrayed conſummate ignorance, both of the country of America, and of the diſpoſition of its inhabitants. They have confeſſed that ignorance, and their want of information. They found this country great and flouriſhing; they plunged it in a civil war by choice; they neglected that war, till the Americans had raiſed armies, procured allies, provided arms, ammunition, and ſupplies of all ſorts; and they have made blunders in every plan they formed, and in every operation they undertook. Defeat and diſgrace attended every meaſure. They have exerciſed preſumption and cruelty, never temper and moderation. They ſent Commiſſioners for peace, without powers; inſiſted on unlimited ſubmiſſion, and never departed from it, till it was too late to obtain far more moderate terms, for which they have ſince ſued in vain. They prorogued the Parliament, when all the wiſdom of the nation was wanting to retrieve their blunders; deceived Parliament at that moment, by promiſing to propoſe peace; and as ſoon as the Parliament roſe, gave out new commiſſions for raiſing troops, without conſulting Parliament, as if they preferred illegal meaſures to legal, and only talked of peace to cheat the Parliament out of its power and right of providing for war. They ſhow no favour but to out-lawed Jacobites; they have violated every promiſe they made in their maſter's name, to America and Ireland; have loſt the former, and endangered the latter, and have brought Great-Britain to the eve of a war with France, after tamely ſubmitting, for three years, to every indignity from the laſt, which they were in a much better condition to reſent three years ago. Their cruelties have provoked the Emperor and Princes of Germany to forbid their tranſporting more mercenaries to America; and they are begging private ſubſcriptions for raiſing troops, which betrays to all Europe the impoveriſhed ſtate to which they have reduced the finances of this country.

The advocates of the Adminiſtration are defied to anſwer theſe aſſertions; and are called upon to quote a ſet of Miniſters, who ever loſt ſuch vaſt dominions for their maſter, by a ſeries of ſuch groſs miſmanagement.

Hiſtory will relate theſe crimes and blunders with indignation, and the patience of an abuſed nation with aſtoniſhment. The preſent reign is the moſt unfortunate in our annals. It began with the ſhameful peace of Paris, which gave up the glories and moſt advantageous conqueſts of the late triumphant war; and it will be lucky, if even an ignominious peace with America, can recover ſome of the advantages we enjoyed by poſſeſſing it.

PLAIN TRUTH.

LONDON, *January* 6.

An old correſpondent ſays, notwithſtanding our Miniſters affect to bluſter and talk big about a French war, and would oſtenſibly ſeem to bully the French in memorials, putting more ſhips in commiſſion, &c. it is a fact, that they are *ſecretly imploring the forbearance of France.* As ſoon as it was known in France, that Lord Suffolk, in his ſtrange high-toned ſtyle, had made uſe of ſome contemptuous expreſſions of the French, the whole French court took fire. Rage and indignation univerſally appeared.—Will Lord Suffolk be graciouſly pleaſed to favour the public with the copy of a certain letter written to him upon this occaſion, by a Count and Marſhal of France? Lord North was alarmed by this new and reſenting appearance of the French Court. His Lordſhip laid aſide his uſual indolence, and became wonderfully alert and aſſiduous. Among many ſteps, which he took to quench or ſmother the fire, that was on the point of burſting out, did he not write a long letter to a *private* friend at Paris, declaring, that Lord Suffolk did not make uſe of the expreſſions attributed to him; on the contrary, that his Lordſhip and himſelf entertain the higheſt reſpect and eſteem for the whole French nation; but that Lord Chatham had ſpoken ſtrongly againſt the French, and enlarged upon the ſubjects? And did not Lord North ſay further, in this letter, that notwithſtanding the misfortunes of General Burgoyne, there would not be any change in the Britiſh Miniſtry; that they had determined to adhere firmly to each other; and it was amongſt them unanimouſly reſolved, to proſecute the American war? Such a letter was ſhewn to Count Maurepas, as no doubt the writer intended it ſhould. Count Maurepas read it to the King of France. The effect was directly contrary to the writer's intention. The meaneſt and miſerable fears of the writer were too plain not to be diſcovered. This has increaſed, and confirmed, all the former contempt the French had of him.

Feb. 11. His Majeſty has ſeen Lord Cornwallis but once ſince his return from America, and was then very cool to him. It is ſaid and credited, that his Lordſhip has expreſſed General Howe's wiſhes to come home if Lord George Germaine is to continue Secretary of State for America. It is ſingular that Lord George can neither give nor execute orders properly.

It is laughable enough, ſays a correſpondent, to hear the brazen faced effrontery of ſuch men as Nugent, Rigby, Jenkinſon, Harley, Ellis, and others, who are moſt of them grown *grey*, as well as *fat*, in ſpunging upon the public, now boaſting of their *unbiaſſed* ſentiments in the Houſe of Commons. They, worthy good gentlemen, gratefully thank God, that *their* circumſtances are ſuch, as that *they* are quite independent, and vote, not according to the ſentiments of any man, or ſett of men, or miniſters, but according to the clear ſenſe of their *immaculate* conſciences!—It would not, indeed, be very ſurprizing, if, in a ſhort time, we were to hear even Wedderburn and Thurloe making a like declaration, and thanking God that *their* circumſtances were quite independent, although it is ſo well known that ſcurvy Sawney, the pert, prim prater of the Scottiſh race, with treachery in his heart, and famine in his face, was, but the other day, ſcarce worth a ſingle guinea. Lord Geo. Minden too thanks God, in the Houſe of Commons, that *his* circumſtances are ſo independent that he needs not the emoluments of an office he was perſuaded, much againſt his will, to accept. Lord North and Grey Cooper may alſo thank God that *their* circumſtances are rather *bettered* by offices, which, however, they excepted ſorely againſt their inclinations. Jemmy Twitcher too, if he has minded his hits as well as they ſay he has, may begin to thank God that *his* circumſtances are become rather more independent than they were in the laſt reign; of courſe, Miſs Ray may put up an ejaculation or two for *her* eaſy circumſtances in an employment that ſhe holds ſorely againſt her inclination. Madam Swellingbourg is alſo very much at eaſe in *her* circumſtances, for which *ſhe* gratefully thanks God. Governor Hutchinſon is alſo thankful. In ſhort, it is a period for the highly-favoured to manifeſt their ſenſe of gratitude; and, it is to be hoped, the contractors, agents, and others, who, in conſequence of the preſent glorious war, are become independent in circumſtances, will not be deficient in *their* acknowledgments, but thank God for what is paſt, and hope for what is to come.

The Admirals Byron and Gambier are ordered for immediate ſervice, under Lord Howe, in America, and two ſhips of the line are getting ready for them with all poſſible expedition.

February 17. The King of Pruſſia hath lately renewed his claim on Great Britain.

Lord George Germain appointed the Howes. He is now removing them. He conducts the meaſures of Government. Should the Minden Hero vouchſafe to command our armies in perſon, what a flattering proſpect for further future ſucceſſes to this country in its preſent zenith of glory under his honourable direction!

Lord Talbot, the other day, at Court, told the King, that he verily believed the Oppoſition would receive any v—— amongſt them to make one. His Lordſhip, to be ſure, did not then recollect that his Majeſty's chief adviſer, nay ruler, in our preſent forlorn ſituation with America, was taken, in a manner, out of the condemned hole, loaded with more real infamy than any other perſon whatſoever amongſt his ſubjects.

BALTIMORE, *May* 26.

Extract of a letter from New Jerſey, dated May 12.

——"Before you receive this, you will probably hear of the miſerable ſituation we have been in at Bordentown. Mr. Borden's houſe, and all his ſtores in and about the town, have been burnt by the enemy—as alſo Col. Kirkbride's dwelling-houſe, the Ferry Tavern, and all the reſt of his buildings are utterly deſtroyed. The officer enquired for your houſe, but on being told you had ſold it, he ordered his ſoldiers not to burn it. For my part, I eſcaped, with my children, on the top of a baggage-waggon, about half an hour before the enemy came in.—They were all in ſight, and I ſaw the two frigates at White-Hill, in a blaze before I ſet off. We had no alarm at Bordentown, till they had paſſed Burlington. They declared their intention was to have got up in the night, and bayonet the inhabitants in their beds; but the wind, not favouring their deſign, prevented.—Our Militia turned out freely from every part.—Could we have had the alarm ſooner, ſomething clever would probably have been done, but we are always too late. The enemy bayoneted and ſtabbed two of the inhabitants, who are ſince dead, and committed many other acts of cruelty during their ſhort ſtay. Some they have plundered of every thing, leaving them entirely ruined. Several houſes in the town took fire, but no perſon dare ſtir to put them out till the wretches had got below the hill, and then the women exerted themſelves in extinguiſhing the flames. But a guard was put round Mr. Borden's houſe whilſt it was burning, until they ſaw the roof fall in. The Captain of the party, and ſeveral of the officers informed, that *Miſs Polly Riche*, (daughter of Mr. Thomas Riche, who lives oppoſite to Bordentown) made them promiſe to burn Col. Kirkbride's houſe, before they returned from the expedition. She has been ſome time in the city with the enemy. My heart hath been wrung with miſery and anguiſh, but it was a great comfort to me that you were out out of the way, and in a place of ſafety; and that you could not know our ſufferings till they were all over, at leaſt for the preſent. They may, perhaps, make another attempt, as they threatned to burn Trenton; but the Militia collected ſo faſt, that they were obliged to retire.—They are more like Devils than Men."

The Indians, we are told, have murdered eleven women and children, laſt week, within five miles of Bedford. Congreſs will purſue them to Detroit, and put it out of their power to do much more miſchief. Ignorant ſavages as they are, they merit ſevere correction.

Secret Intelligence tranſmitted to America, a Correſpondent ſays, by one of the Clerks in the Secretary of State's Office, in London.

LORD NORTH depending entirely on the ſucceſs of the campaign 1777, was extremely mortified to find all his ſanguine expectations, and the fruits of his labour, rewarded with the capture of Philadelphia only. This he was very ſenſible, was far wide of the object he aimed at, and would by no means anſwer the large aſſurances he had given the King and people. All he could hope for in ſuch a ſituation was, to fall on a method by which he might ſave in ſome degree, the honor of the nation, and his perſon from the reſentment of the diſappointed multitude. For this purpoſe he wrote in January, 1778. to Monſieur *Girard* at the court of France, earneſtly ſoliciting him to exert his influence with the King to acknowledge the independence of America—To which Monſieur *Girard* replied—"that his royal maſter would, as he hath always done, regulate himſelf by the principles of juſtice and true policy—That whatever advantages the court of Great-Britain, or his Lordſhip, might derive from this conduct of the court of France, he was ſure the King would not alter his ſyſtem, merely for the purpoſe of diſappointing his Lordſhip—That it was more than probable the independency of America would be acknowledged; and he had no objection to his Lordſhip's uſing ſuch an event, ſhould it happen, as a ſcreen for his own conduct, or an excuſe for not proſecuting the war with ſucceſs—but that theſe were objects of no importance to him or the grand monarch."

On the declaration of the court of France ſoon after, and her entering into an alliance with the Congreſs, Lord North, and his adherents, took great pains to inculcate, amongſt the people, an idea that the conqueſt of America was a certain event—that the meaſures taken by Adminiſtration would have inſured ſucceſs, and that every circumſtance tended to a happy concluſion of the war, had not the perfidious French openly eſpouſed the cauſe of rebellion.

BOSTON, *May* 21.

Laſt Saturday arrived here the brigantine Hazard, Capt. Sampſon, from Martinico; on his paſſage thither, he took a ſchooner and two brigs, one of which we hear arrived there, the others were retaken. On his return he took a brig from France, bound directly to Lord Howe, laden with wine, brandy, &c. which he parted with about twenty days ago; alſo a ſhip from Briſtol bound to New-York, laden with ſalt, cordage, glaſs, nails, &c. which arrived ſafe in port laſt Sunday.

Since our laſt arrived in port a prize ſhip letter of marque of 20 guns from Briſtol, bound to the Weſt-Indies, with a valuable cargo; ſhe, in company with

another letter of marque of 18 guns, came acroſs the Oliver Cromwell and Defence privateers, belonging to Connecticut, to which they both ſubmitted after a very obſtinate engagement.

N O R W I C H, *May* 11.

From Boſton we learn, that advice is received there from France as late as the 30th of March. The King of France has publiſhed a manifeſto, wherein he gives his reaſons for entering into a treaty with America; and that he ſhall detain all Engliſh veſſels in his ports, until reſtitution is made for the damages he has ſuſtained from England on the coaſt of America, during the preſent conteſt.

It is reported, that the enemy, by their movements, are about to evacuate New-York.

We hear, that the humane, benevolent Britiſh kidnappers ſtationed on Newport, in order to effect a reconciliation, did one day laſt week land a party on Prudence-Iſland, and burnt all the buildings thereon; alſo, that an attempt to deſtroy the town of Bedford was under contemplation.—It is hoped that a good lookout will be attended to on the ſea-port towns, for it is thought the enemy's laſt reſort will be to ſatiate their venomous rancour in that way.

H A R T F O R D, *May* 26.

Laſt Sunday his Excellency Governor Trumbull received a ſecond expreſs from William Tryon, Eſq; bringing the former conciliatory bills, honoured with the ſanction of his *pacific* Majeſty and Parliament.

F I S H - K I L L, *May* 28.

The Hon. Gen. Gates took the command of this department, the 20th inſtant: The troops under his command are gathering faſt; part of them have marched from this place, a little nearer the enemy, and by preſent appearances, they will not be aſhamed to look them in the face without the leaſt *baſhfulneſs*.

We learn that goods were never more plenty in Boſton than at this time,—and the prices falling faſt. French faſhions and French cloths ſeem to do very well. Since the Engliſh government have ordered their merchants to ſhut their ſhops againſt us, others as good as theirs are opening, which we doubt not will be more grateful for our cuſtom.

Two frigates, a galley and an armed pleaſure-boat now lye oppoſite to King's Ferry, and for the week paſt have obſtructed our boats. It is likely theſe new comers will ſoon be under the neceſſity of ſhifting their ſtations.

A gentleman informs us, that Gen. Wadſworth and Mr. Hillhouſe are ſent from Connecticut, with letters to the Council and Aſſembly at Boſton and the other Eaſtern States, in order to know their reaſons for not complying with the recommendation of Congreſs to regulate the prices of goods, &c. in conjunction with the other States.

We hear that on Wedneſday, April 22d, Charles M'Knight, Eſq; Surgeon General of the Military Hoſpital in the Middle Department, was married to Mrs. Litchfield, daughter of the Hon. John Morine Scott; a lady endowed with every qualification requiſite to make the marriage ſtate happy.

From James Rivington's Loyal, Royal (what do you call it) Gazette of May 16.

We are informed, that about the middle of March laſt, two young men, James M'Naughton and Patrick Dungarvon, were crucified at Crompond, in Dutcheſs county. They were fixed with their arms extended, by ſpikes drove through their hands, to a machine erected for that purpoſe. This puniſhment was inflicted on them for attempting to deſert to his Majeſty's army, by order of Mr. Alexander M'Dougal, late of this city.—The above is atteſted by a perſon now at Kingſbridge, in the corps commanded by Lieut. Col. Emmerick.

Well ſaid L--r Generalis! a thumper this! "The fact is atteſted by a perſon in Emmerick's corps"—*a horſe-thief 'tis preſumed: Good, very good evidence Do you, or will credulity itſelf believe this? O fie Jemmy!*

T R E N T O N, *May* 27.

The Militia of this State are deſired to be particularly attentive to ſignals—as a movement of the enemy is ſoon expected.

Friday laſt a prize veſſel, laden with Iriſh beef and pork, bound to New-York, was taken by Capt. Anderſon and ſixteen men, in an armed boat, and brought into Tom's River. Several other prizes have alſo been lately ſent into Little Egg-Harbour. Their cargoes are taken proper care of—one of which conſiſted of a conſiderable quantity of ſalt.

Deſerters from the Britiſh army are daily coming out of Philadelphia—and it remains to be confidently aſſerted that the enemy are making every preparation to evacuate that city in a ſhort time.

We are informed that a gentleman arrived at Elizabeth town on Saturday laſt, from New-York, who brought an account that war had been declared there that day in form, againſt France—and that a French frigate of 28 guns had been captured, and brought into New-York harbour the ſame day.

We have many corroborating accounts, that the enemy in New-York and Philadelphia have lately been impreſſing refugees, and young men inhabitants of thoſe places, and putting them handcuffed on board their ſhips.

It is currently reported that the New Levies or Green Coats, and Tories who have fled to the enemy for protection, are all to be ſent immediately to the Engliſh Weſt-Indies, to defend thoſe iſlands againſt the French.

By the lateſt intelligence received from Philadelphia, we learn the enemy intend to retreat through this State to New-York. We are informed the neceſſary preparations are making for their reception—that the whole Militia of this State will be in motion within a few days; and that a large detachment of Continental troops are now on their march to join General Dickinſon.

L A N C A S T E R, *June* 6.

On Thurſday laſt a ſpy from Philadelphia was executed at our camp.—This unhappy wretch, in his laſt moments, ſaid, that the Britiſh army was under the greateſt apprehenſions of being cut off by General Waſhington in their retreat through the Jerſeys, and his buſineſs was to give the quickeſt information of all movements that might be made.

The day before yeſterday arrived here a number of priſoners taken at Bombay-Hook.

From a Philadelphia Paper of May 13.

Laſt Thurſday night four gallies, an armed brig and a ſchooner, with a detachment of light infantry in boats went up the river. On Friday the troops were landed near White-Hill, were a ſhow of reſiſtance was made by about 50 light-horſe and the like number of militia, who were inſtantly diſperſed with the loſs of ſeveral men and four pieces of cannon, which were demoliſhed. In purſuing the fugitives into Bordentown, one Ivins was accidentally killed in croſſing the ſtreet. A quantity of naval ſtores, and ſome thouſands of tent-poles, pegs, &c. with the ſtore-houſes, were burnt, by which means the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Borden alſo ſhared the ſame fate. In the mean time, the people of the navy ſat fire to the Waſhington and Effingham frigates, two very fine ſhips, and to a number of veſſels in Croſwicks creek.

The troops were then re-embarked, paſſed over the river, and landed. The next morning two gallies and ſome boats proceeded up to Biles's Iſland, where ſeveral veſſels were ſet on fire, while the boats went up to Watſon's creek, where the rebel gallies were found with their maſts only above water. Here the boats were ſaluted with a number of cannon ſhot, which did no damage. The two gallies were by this time aground, and exchanged ſome ſhot with the rebels from the lower point of the iſland. It was ſome hours before the gallies floated, during which time the exaſperated ſeamen from the boats and veſſels below ſet fire to the houſe of Mr. Kirkbride, and to the ferry-houſe. As ſoon as the gallies returned from above, the troops marched acroſs the country, and halted at Briſtol till the veſſels came down, when they were re-embarked and proceeded down the river. Two ſhips were burnt at Briſtol, and ſeveral below Burlington. The number deſtroyed, beſides the two frigates, are two privateers, one of 14 the other of 10 guns, one large ſhip pierced for 24 guns, nine other ſhips, beſides 14 or 15 ſmaller veſſels. The troops and veſſels employed on this excurſion returned on Sunday to town without the loſs of a man. We are ſince informed the rebels loſt ſeventeen men, killed at Bordentown.

Head Quarters, Valley Forge, June 2, 1778.

AT a General Court-Martial, Col. CHAMBERS Preſident, May 29th, 1778, Lieutenant-Colonel GRAY, of the 12th Pennſylvania regiment, tried for unofficer and ungentleman-like behaviour, in entering into private contracts with the ſoldiers of his regiment for the deficiencies of rations, by which means, and other unwarrantable practices, the ſoldiers are defrauded of a conſiderable ſum of money, was found guilty of the charges exhibited againſt him, being a breach of the 21ſt Article of the 14th Section of the Articles of War, and ſentenced to be caſhiered; and that, agreeable to the 22d Article, 14th ſection of the Articles of War, his crime, name, place of abode and puniſhment be publiſhed in the news-papers in and about the camp, and of that particular State from which he came, or in which he uſually reſides.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief approved the ſentence, and ordered it to take place.

Extract from General Orders,
ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, Adj. Gen.

To be SOLD wholeſale, by
MARGARET DUNCAN,
At her houſe in York Town, next door to Stake's new tavern,

A Large and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, lately imported from France and St. Euſtatia, among which are the following articles, viz. ſuperfine Hollands, Britannias, and other linens of different kinds; an aſſortment of cambricks and lawns, ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths of different colours, a variety of fine camblets and cotton linings, ſagathies, ſtripes and checks, Damaſcus and drillings, ſewing ſilks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, coloured and white ſewing threads, calicoes, cotton and thread ſtockings, trimmings of different kinds, pins, and coffee by the bag, &c.

Lancaſter, June 5, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY on the 3d inſtant, from the lot back of the Barracks, two HORSES, one a black, about fourteen hands high, has a cut tail, a little white ſpot on his forehead, his mane a little cut on the left ſide, a large head, about ſix years old, ſhod before. The other a bright bay, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded W on the ſhoulder and buttock, a ſwitch tail, and low carriage; has had a kick on the off hind knee with a calf of a ſhee, and has a leather plaiſter on the place; ſhod before, about ſix years old, a Canadian bred horſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes and brings them to the ſubſcribers, at the Barracks, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

WILLIAM GREENWAY.
WILLIAM WATKIN.

Virginia, May 28, 1778.

THE partnerſhip of THORNTON and Co. of the Town of Frederickſburgh, being diſſolved, the lots and buildings belonging to the Company, which are ſituated upon the river at the lower end of the ſaid town, will be ſold on Wedneſday the 15th of July, on the premiſes. There is a brew-houſe, malt-houſe and cellars built of ſtone and brick, ſufficient to manufacture ſix thouſand buſhels within the year, all in good repair and condition for carrying on the brewing buſineſs; the whole being built within a few years paſt; the copper large enough to boil about eight hundred gallons. Adjoining the brewery and on the ſame lot is a tan-yard, compleat and ſufficient to manufacture one thouſand hydes. The ſtock and utenſils belonging to both branches of buſineſs will be ſold at the ſame time. Alſo a Negro Collier, Cooper, and Houſe-wench—Oppoſite theſe lots, upon the hill, and divided only by the ſtreet, are two lots paled in, with a kitchen and ſtable thereon lately built, as pleaſantly ſituated as any in town, and fronting on the main ſtreet. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will take the trouble to view the works and ſituation, which will be ſhewn by Mr. THORNTON, on the premiſes, and every neceſſary information given. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, upon bond and ſecurity given to

GEORGE THORNTON,
WILLIAM WOODFORD,
JOSEPH JONES.

One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

BROKE looſe and ran away from the ſubſcriber, from the houſe of Mr. Buchannan, at the ſign of the ſpotted Leopard, in Newcaſtle County, a Negro man named LONDON, but changes his name to Daniel Anderſon; a cunning artful fellow, paſſes for a freeman; he is about five feet five or ſix inches high, has ſome old ſcars occaſioned by cuts on his head; he was once the property of Capt. James Black, was taken out of Dover priſon lately, and broke away from the above-mentioned Buchannan's. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro man and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *Thirty Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, or if brought home to the ſubſcriber, living near Chambersburgh, Cumberland County, Pennſylvania, ſhall have *One Hundred Dollars*.

Likewiſe a Mulatto fellow named JOHN HILL, a Methodiſt preacher, formerly lived in Charleſtown, Maryland; he paſſed the above Negro for a freeman at Capt. Ellis's, at the Head of Bohemia, and it is thought he harbours in Hartford County. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mulatto in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and gives the ſubſcriber notice, ſhall have *Thirty Dollars* reward and reaſonable charges, paid by 3 m. JAMES YOUNG.

THIS is to give notice to the Managers of the United States Lottery, that the Ticket in the firſt claſs, No. 50*m*499, was taken away by the Britiſh army on the 13th day of September laſt. The owner thereof, ALEXANDER VINCENT, in Concord Townſhip, Cheſter County, expects to receive ſuch prize as may be annexed to that number.

D E S E R T E D,
From Captain William Henderſon's company, of the 4th Pennſylvania regiment,

A Certain JOHN RION, aged thirty years, ſix feet high, dark complexion; had on when he went away, a wilton coat, check ſhirt, and Dutch made pair of trowſers: He formerly lived at Shekel's Furnace, and ſometime ago with James Old: He inliſted voluntarily and was atteſted, and received ſixty dollars of his bounty.—Alſo deſerted from ſaid company, PHILIP ECOR, about five feet nine inches high, fair complexion, a ſtout made fellow, born in Germany, lived near Reading Furnace, and ſays he drove a waggon in the Continental ſervice; had on when he went away, a wilton coat, a coarſe ſhirt, and a coarſe pair of trowſers. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters in any gaol, delivers them to any recruiting party or ſends them to camp, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS for the former, and TWENTY DOLLARS for the latter, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES ARMOR, Lieut. 4th P. R.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Londonderry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on the 26th of May laſt, two HORSES, one of them a black, ſhod all round, about fifteen hands high, without brand or ear mark, lame on the off ſide of the hind foot. The other a bay, about fourteen hands high, with a bald face, the near hind foot white, no brand nor ear mark, two white ſpots on his buttocks. Whoever owns the above horſes may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

LIST of the NUMBERS *that have drawn Capital Prizes in the FIRST CLASS of the* UNITED STATES LOTTERY.

No. 53,058 10,000 DOLLARS.

No. 48987 and No. 85696 5000 DOLLARS each.

PRIZES of 1000 DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
284	12615	27839	44641	64433	78902
2625	14516	28920	45698	67529	82710
3798	16782	36637	54136	68238	84312
4740	18593	40218	56048	70779	87632
10465	25268	42095	56617	74185	94376

PRIZES of 500 DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
613	17359	32180	50948	68482	83424
793	474	198	51354	848	804
877	513	33251	355	69094	85214
1594	520	366	457	464	311
674	688	735	485	477	599
756	18190	867	500	619	664
2152	194	34054	52537	70424	86220
297	429	263	590	576	365
355	505	35976	53120	605	542
399	563	36194	394	651	544
491	723	618	534	756	746
802	834	767	979	759	859
3151	965	37072	54229	811	908
163	19078	672	585	71151	926
382	127	811	55097	72616	87001
461	622	839	189	73691	57
652	641	843	407	743	176
832	742	847	418	913	506
844	978	974	545	74177	572
925	20738	38421	561	270	673
4464	802	594	685	763	88052
664	993	750	743	816	468
669	21165	39079	56716	916	669
5236	375	282	770	966	825
484	22038	297	806	976	89018
516	175	411	831	75818	23
621	403	422	57693	76242	150
6017	413	520	771	667	685
309	430	908	892	670	688
403	663	40065	58453	868	838
815	737	106	608	959	849
7049	23982	41054	652	77227	90615
328	24391	248	819	260	741
630	408	446	59171	409	91137
8646	745	769	211	723	502
967	970	971	717	809	556
9427	25175	42503	764	857	92219
685	215	533	872	923	251
10030	303	674	60214	936	317
496	558	803	543	78023	349
563	831	43362	61631	227	862
11314	890	379	825	812	994
557	26148	44621	62213	863	93168
632	316	732	219	933	440
924	500	907	271	79053	94323
927	746	45140	570	191	777
12489	797	357	596	195	832
743	27103	404	617	283	95335
928	265	785	754	905	544
13289	478	46045	973	80041	686
14037	28185	181	63297	113	818
350	360	249	452	810	96186
479	455	430	792	829	430
832	552	719	959	830	851
864	648	47034	64048	81076	961
15050	774	135	565	103	97154
107	830	233	719	412	98227
171	29463	354	746	612	589
753	810	853	926	82158	762
998	815	951	65513	186	909
16029	950	48136	736	208	99109
398	30485	637	788	211	307
886	515	976	911	522	369
977	672	49643	67413	680	736
17037	31078	50059	672	685	832
109	129	451	68132	982	
206	738	658	394	83210	

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in Hopewell Township, York County, within a mile of Gemmil's Tavern, containing near four hundred acres of good land, about thirty acres cleared, about thirty or forty acres of good meadow ground, a young orchard of excellent fruit, a good log-house, and other office houses; the whole well watered and timbered. There is also on said place, a good situation for a merchant-mill, fulling mill and tan yard. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Lancaster, April 28, 1778.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That JOHN CLENDENON hath obtained from me the subscriber, a bond conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, for the consideration money of a tract of land which I bought of him; and as the said JOHN CLENDENON never has given me a title for the land so bought of him, altho' I have often required him so to do, I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said bonds, and as I am determined not to pay the same until the said Clendenon makes, or procures to be made to me, a sufficient title for the said land.

JACOB METZ.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the on the night of the 2d inst. (April) from the stable of Mr. George Irwin, in York-Town, two Mares, each about fourteen hands high, and eight years old; one of them a deep sorrel, with a star in her forehead, has been spoiled in cutting for the hoaks, has the scratches, and moves stiff, apt to bite and kick, especially if disturbed when feeding. The other of a dark bay colour, is casting her old hair, her belly hangs as if she was with foal, lays her ears quite back when touched about the head, and has a large bushy mane and tail. Whoever brings them to Major NICHOLLS, in York-Town, shall have the above reward, or Fifteen Dollars for either, and reasonable expences.

Heidelburg Town, May 6, 1778.

STOP THIEF!

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN by one SIMON SILVESTER, a Frenchman, from the house of Jacob Pelum, the 27th of last month, the following articles, viz. a new round hat bound with velvet, with a band round the crown and small silver hat-buckle; four white lawn stocks, a plain silver stock-buckle, a light coloured cloth coat, a pair of black ribbed breeches lined with linen, one pair of white cotton hose, one pair of light ribbed worsted ditto, and one plain white linen shirt; three gold half joes, one guinea, and four silver dollars, in a green knit purse; also ten pounds in Congress money. Said thief had on when he went away, a new beaver hat with a black ribband cockade, a brown cloth coat, a waistcoat with the foreparts stamped with red and black stripes and the hind parts linen, plain linen shirt, a pair of white diaper breeches, a pair of white silk hose, and calf-skin pumps with large round silver shoe-buckles, and knee buckles of the same pattern; had also with him, an old silk waistcoat with black and white spots in it, but it can hardly be distinguished from calico, two pair of ribbed thread hose, one pair of blue clouded ditto, one pair of osnabrug overalls, one and a quarter yards of cloth the same colour of his coat, a red and white silk handkerchief, a blue and white cotton ditto, and a red and white striped ditto: He had a considerable quantity of gold and paper money of his own, and has left a wife in the above-named town; he was of a middling stature, light complexion, talks broken English, a little pock-marked, long hair almost black, thin favoured, blue eyes, long nose, has been advertised by Captain Forepaw, of the Militia, at Billingsport last summer; he has lately moved out of Philadelphia. Whoever will apprehend said thief and confine him, so that the owner may get his goods again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

NATHAN CRISMORE.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE or STOLEN out of the stable of Mr. James Chandler, in Wilmington, on the night of the 17th of April last, two sorrel HORSES, one a chesnut sorrel, seven years old this spring, about fifteen and a half hands high, two white feet, a blaze in his face, his mane has been trimmed and hangs on the near side, paces trots and canters well, shod all round. The other six years old this spring, a brighter sorrel, about fifteen hands high, with one white foot and a blaze, also paces, trots and canters well, shod all round, his mane hangs on both sides of his neck. Any person taking up said horses shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward; and if stolen, and the thief be brought to justice, the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by JAMES CHANDLER, in Wilmington, or the subscriber at the Trap.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Carlisle, April 3, 1778.

LOST in January last, a STATE LOTTERY TICKET, No. 714. Whoever finds the same and returns it to the subscriber, shall be intitled to TWO DOLLARS reward.—The Managers of said lottery are hereby warned not to pay the prize, (if any be drawn on said ticket) to any person, the subscriber excepted.

SARAH M'DONALD.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN *out of the stable at Charles Mitchell's, near Duck Creek, on the night of the 25th of February last, a bay MARE, five years old the ensuing spring, about fourteen hands high, has a star in her forehead, three white feet, two behind and one before; her mane hangs on the right side, a short switch tail, trots and canters very well, and was in good order when taken away. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and the thief, so that the owner may get his mare again and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or* TWENTY DOLLARS *for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in the Alley near Duck Creek, in the Delaware State.*

WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant pair of full-blooded chesnut HORSES, genteely marked; the one rising eight, and the other nine years old. The price is Six Hundred Pounds. Apply to GEORGE ROSS, jun. in Lancaster.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES ALLISON, late of Donegal Township, are requested instantly to make payment of the same; and also all persons who have any demands against the said estate either by bond, book accompt, or any other contract, are requested to bring them in, properly proven, that they may be discharged, as the Executors purpose shortly to close their Executorship.

JOHN MASE,]
JOHN JAMISON,] Executors.

Lancaster, May 19, 1778.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, the following recruits, viz. SAMUEL STARRIT, American born, about five feet ten inches high, short black hair, swarthy complexion, stoop shouldered, and fond of strong liquor. JAMES M'CALLISTER, born in Jersey and brought up in Virginia, a taylor by trade; has a sickly pale countenance, fair hair which he wears tied, about five feet seven inches high, formerly belonged to Col. Morgan, and when in liquor boasts much of Burgoyne's capture. JAMES REILEY, an Irishman, about five feet eight and a half inches high, dark complexion and black hair, has an extraordinary squint with his left eye, no enemy to strong liquor, and when brim full vomits oaths and blasphemy very liberally. GEORGE JAMES, a Virginian born, about six feet high, sandy hair, stoop shouldered, swarthy complexion, fond of liquor, and in company a pleasant good natured fellow. SAMUEL MARLER, an Englishman born, about five feet seven inches high, short fair hair tied, is a miner, very talkative and a tolerable scribe; he lived near the Forks of Sweetara, and dearly loves company where liquor is plenty. Whoever secures said deserters in any gaol within the United States, so that they may be returned to their regiment, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS for each, paid by

2 w. JAMES FORBES, Lieut. 5th P. R.

Camp, Valley-Forge, May 16, 1778.

WHEREAS about the middle of January last, a Trunk was sent from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, (directed for the subscriber, and to be left at Mr. Stakes, in York-Town) in a waggon, the driver whereof called himself Hamilton or Hambleton, and lives in the neighbourhood of Lancaster: And as the said Trunk was never left at Mr. Stake's, nor could I ever learn any thing of it or of Hamilton, I do hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any person securing the said Hamilton, and giving me intelligence of the Trunk so that I may get it again, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Surgeon 13th P. R.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1778.

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intitled, "A Supplement to the Act intitled, an Act to prevent forestalling and regrating and to encourage fair dealing," the Commissioners of Cloathing for the respective Counties are authorised, enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after all offenders against said law, and against the law intitled, "An Act to prohibit the sale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State," and to proceed against and seize the property of such offenders, according to said laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

JAMES LANG and ROBERT CRAIG,
Commissioners of Cloathing for Lancaster County.

A generous price will be given by the subscribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty.

IF JOHN MARTIN, son of JAMES MARTIN, deceased, late of Mansfield, Woodhouse Township, County of Sussex, and State of New-Jersey, be living and will apply to the subscribers, in the Township and County aforesaid, he will hear of something much to his advantage.

MARK THOMPSON.
THOMAS LITTLE.

Vincent Township, Chester County, April 27, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

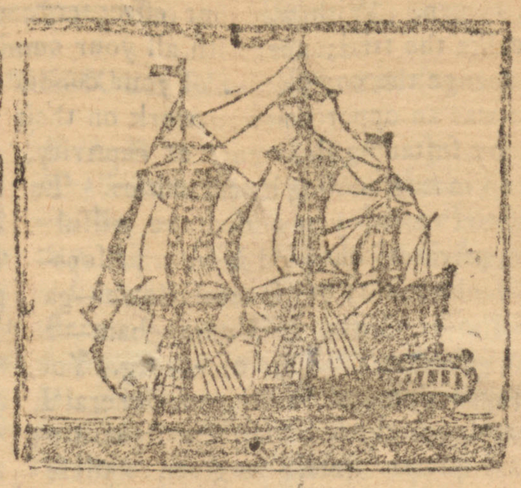
CAME to the house of William Rogers, the 11th of February last, a person who said he was an express rider, and called himself JOHN JONES, with a press-warrant signed Colonel Shepherd, to impress a horse, saddle and bridle to go to Reading and to return as quick as possible, but no tidings have since been heard either of man or horse, and there is reason to believe it to be a forgery: He was tall and slender, fair complexion, light brown hair, wore a light coat turned up with red, buckskin breeches and white stockings; thought to be about 24 years of age: The horse he took is six years old this grass, about fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, a good black, with a small star and two white saddle marks, a little cat-hammed, and of very good courage. Whoever will give information of, or return the said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and for man and horse the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

REBECCA THOMAS.

LANCASTER, Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet



OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of a permiſſion granted the ſubſcriber by the Supreme Executive Council, the following tenements, and tracts of land:

1. A VALUABLE plantation of two hundred acres, near the town of Reading, in Berks County, whereon is a new two-ſtory ſtone-houſe, 43 by 33 feet, with a room and kitchen adjoining it, a ſtone barn, ſtables, and ſpring houſe, and a thriving orchard; alſo a ſeat of 32 feet fall for a merchant mill on the Philadelphia road, with a dam but lately built for the uſe of that and the meadows, which lye on a conſtant ſtream fed by ſeveral excellent ſprings, and which make it ſuitable to be divided into town out lots and tenements of between ten and eighteen acres, with watered meadow and upland for orchards, &c. for each. It is bounded on three ſides by an extenſive range for ſheep and young cattle, and may be encloſed at a ſmall expence with ſtone. There is near one hundred acres cleared, of which about thirty is watered meadow, and much more may be now eaſily made. The place is very ſuitable for a ſtore or tavern.

2. Two houſes and lots adjoining ſaid town.

3. Five tracts of warranted and ſurveyed lands, containing about two thouſand acres, in Northumberland and Bedford Counties.

4. A ſhare in a houſe and lot and tenements in the City and Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

The whole premiſes, but the laſt, will be ſold by public vendue at the houſe of William Whitehead, in Reading, on the 30th day of July next, if not ſooner diſpoſed of by private ſale. For further particulars and terms enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD, Eſq; in Reading, or the owner, living at St. Gabriel's Church.

ALEXANDER MURRAY.

York Town, May 29, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

By SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Eſq; of York Town,

A GOOD brick Dwelling-houſe, ſituate in the centre-ſquare of the ſaid town, with four rooms on each floor, and convenient cellars under the whole, with an excellent well of water in one of them, a good brick kitchen, and a ſtable with ſtalls for five horſes; the whole being in good repair, and ſuitable for either public or private buſineſs. Alſo a plantation about ſix miles from York Town aforeſaid, containing about two hundred acres, ſituate in Codorus and Shrewſbury Townſhips, on a large branch of Codorus Creek, whereon is a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a barn, ſtable, and other buildings, about twenty acres of watered meadow made, and much more may be improved in the ſame manner, a ſmall bearing orchard of good fruit trees, a young orchard of the choiceſt grafted apple and pear trees; the ſame being lately let out on the ſhares to a tenant for three years. Alſo a plantation in Weſtmoreland County, about ten miles beyond Ligonier, on both ſides of the great road to Pittſburgh, containing two hundred and fifty-ſix acres, and allowance of patented land; capable of being made thereon fifty acres of meadow, ſome part of which is already cleared, and a houſe and ſome improvements thereon. Alſo the one half of three tracts of warranted land, for which the purchaſe money has been paid, ſituate in Weſtmoreland County aforeſaid, adjoining each other, on the waters of Crooked Creek; one of the ſaid tracts of land containing two hundred and eighty-nine acres and a quarter, with the uſual allowance, whereon may be made ſixty acres of meadow: Another of the ſaid tracts of land containing three hundred and twenty acres and allowance, whereon may be made ſixty acres of meadow: And the third tract of land containing three hundred and ten acres and allowance, whereon may be made forty acres of meadow.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS loſt, on Thurſday the 23d of April laſt, on the Reading road, a ſmall red leather POCKET-BOOK, lined with green ſilk, a ſilver claſp with the letters RF in a cypher on it, the catch broke. In ſaid Pocket-book were one hundred and fifty dollars pin'd in a bundle, and about twenty or thirty dollars looſe; alſo three lottery tickets, No. 85*m*366, 85*m*369, 85*m*370, on the back of the firſt and laſt ticket was wrote, John Barnes, Granada, and on the other, Joſeph Fiſher; alſo ſundry papers that can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found ſaid Pocket-book and will return it to the ſubſcriber, at Mr. Andrew Banner's, near the 21 mile-ſtone on the Reading road, ſhall receive the above reward, by

JOSEPH C. FISHER.

To be Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, In LANCASTER,

THE

ARTICLES,

(Publiſhed by CONGRESS) OF A

TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE, And of a TREATY of ALLIANCE,

Between the Crown of FRANCE and theſe UNITED STATES, duly entered into and executed at Paris, on the 6th day of February laſt, by a Miniſter properly authoriſed by His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on the one part, and the Commiſſioners of Congreſs on the other part.

ALSO, THE

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION

between the STATES of AMERICA, as propoſed by CONGRESS to the Legiſlatures of the different States.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

In Lancaſter, on the 12th of June inſtant,

ALL ſorts of houſhold furniture, and ſome ſhop goods, tin ware, pewter, lead, china, iron pots, tanner's oil, and other articles too tedious to mention; likewiſe horſes and cows; and the following HOUSES and LANDS, viz. One tract of very good land, containing 275 acres, in Northumberland county, ſeven miles from Sunſbury; Shamokin creek runs through the ſaid land, which is timbered with hickory, oak, walnut and poplar, about 30 acres cleared, and orchard of the beſt fruit trees; ſubject to a leaſe which took place in April 1773. One moiety or undivided half part of 178 acres, more or leſs, joining Middle Creek, meadow and upland very good, 100 acres warranted in 1774 and the reſt in 1765; ſubject to a leaſe and incumbrances.—A houſe and corner lot in Sunſbury, in the county of Northumberland, the beſt ſituation in Main-ſtreet, lot No. 81; the houſe is rented for 18l. per year.—One moiety or undivided half part of four in-lots adjoining each other, oppoſite the laſt mentioned lot, only one alley between them; the moſt part with Timothy graſs.—A five-acre out-lot near the county town of Sunſbury, ſubject to one year's leaſe, and well fenced.—A half lot in Northumberland town, oppoſite the county town, ſituated in the beſt place No. 10.—One lot in Port-Royal, No. 41, near the Market-place.—Two hundred acres, more or leſs, of very good land, well timbered with black walnut, &c. joining Mr. Simon M'Grew, on the north branch of Little Juwickly, in Bedford county, warranted in June 1772; ſubject to a ſix year's leaſe and all incumbrances.—A houſe and lot in King-ſtreet, in the borough of Lancaſter, adjoining Peter Hooffnagel, Eſq; and Major Wiltz, with two ſtory back buildings, and a twenty-four feet arch cellar under one of the buildings, with a four feet alley in the front, and a waggon alley to the ſtable, in the back part of the lot.—A corner lot, in Moſſer's Town, with good graſs and fruit trees therein.—Three lots, fenced in one, the moſt part thereof with very good meadow, a ſpring-houſe in the middle of theſe lots, with a never failing ſpring therein, and of the beſt fruit trees; and a four ſquare piece of garden, very rich, and well ſituated, and above one hundred Italy and other mulberry trees planted inſide round the fence, ſo that ſilk-worms may be raiſed; well fenced, and free from ground-rent. To be ſold for ready money, or bonds, with intereſt and ſecurity, if required.

NICHOLAS MILLER.

To be SOLD to the Higheſt Bidder,

At the houſe of John Smith, farmer, at Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, on the 20th of June inſt.

ONE new twelve-inch cable, 120 fathoms in length; One ten and a half inch ditto, 110 fathoms, almoſt new; one ſeven and a half inch ditto, 90 fathoms, not half worn; ſhrouds, ſtays and ſtanding rigging for a veſſel of 200 tons burthen.

Alſo to be ſold at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, on the 15th of June, a compleat ſuit of ſails and running rigging for a brig of 200 tons burthen. For particulars apply to STEPHEN JOSEPH ROUGET, at Eaſton, or to Capt. MAROQUIER, at Trenton.

A NEW edition of DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOK is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold, bound or in ſheets, by FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in King ſtreet, Lancaſter.

RAISINS, POWDER and SHOT,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER,

BRUSH-MAKER, near the Gaol in Lancaſter.

Camp, Valley Forge, May 18, 1778.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, about a fortnight ago, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, his legs, mane and tail black, but has no brand, and I believe no white hairs; he is hog backed, his head pretty long, and he holds it down, part of his mane has been trimmed and the other part is very long, and his foretop has been lately cropped ſquare. Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to the Quarter-Maſter of the North-Carolina brigade, or otherwiſe ſecure him ſo that the owner may have him, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, and the above reward on conviction of the thief.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the Barrack Yard, on Wedneſday the 12th inſt. (May) a large dun HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, ten or twelve years old, has a white mane and tail, is low in fleſh, and has a very ſore back; was ſhod all round, but has loſt his off fore ſhoe.—— Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in the Barracks Hoſpital, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by CATHERINE ROBERTS, Matron.

Eaſton, April 16, 1778.

WANTED,

For the uſe of the United States,

A NUMBER of experienced TEAM DRIVERS, to ſerve for one year from the time of their inliſtment: They are to be paid at the rate of Ten Pounds per month. They may enliſt either with me at Eaſton, or at Bethlehem with Mr. JOHN OKELY, or with Mr. ANTHONY LERCH, in Lower Saucon, when, if required, they ſhall receive Ten Pounds advanced pay, and at the expiration of ſix months, if they produce a certificate from the Waggon-Maſter General that they behaved well, they ſhall then each receive as a bounty a new ſuit of cloaths.

I want to hire a number of ſubſtantial Four-horſe Teams. For terms apply at my office in Eaſton.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D. Q. M. G.

Eaſton, April 16, 1778.

WHEREAS it is juſtly ſuſpected that many perſons in this and the adjacent Counties may have in their poſſeſſion, by concealment or otherwiſe, horſes and other effects belonging to the United States, Notice is therefore hereby given to all ſuch, that they forthwith deliver up the ſame to me in Eaſton, or ſome of my Deputies, otherwiſe, on failure, they may expect to be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law.——All perſons who know of, or can diſcover any ſuch concealed property, are hereby requeſted to give immediate information thereof, for which, beſides the ſatisfaction of doing their country ſo eſſential a ſervice, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ROBERT L. HOOPER, D. Q. M. G.

FRANCIS GURNEY and Co.

Have for ſale, in the Town of Lebanon, Lancaſter County, the following articles, viz.

GREEN and bohea tea, coffee, black pepper, copperas, ſhalloons, ruffled ſhirts, packets of pins, ſewing needles, beſt ſnuff, and tobacco in hogſheads.

FISHING TACKLE,

Of all ſorts, for uſe of either ſea or river, made and ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

EDWARD POLE,

At Burlington, in the State of New-Jerſey, viz.

HOLLOW and ſolid fiſhing-rods, of every kind; beſt kerby and common fiſh-hooks, of all ſizes; 6, 8, 10 and 12 ſtave pocket-reels; hair, ſilk and hemp, fly, angling and trolling lines, of every kind; together with every other article in the Fiſhing way, making a compleat aſſortment.

All orders with the caſh, poſt paid, will be thankfully received and duly executed; and as the goods are light, they may be ſent by poſt to moſt parts of the Continent.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Esq; of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania, late Member of the Continental Congress.*

AGAIN the fatal cord has lessened the number of those whom your cunning has deceived, and added a fresh sting to your conscience.—Another of your spies has suffered, in the camp of General Washington, the punishment ordained by the laws of war and nations. The unfortunate Shank has passed from this visible world to join the spirit of Molesworth, and prepare with him unheard of terrors for your soul.

The *historian* who relates the transactions of this period, viewing with a bold and steady eye, from the eminence of truth, the whole series of causes and events that brought a new empire into light and existence, beginning with the slow and gradual openings that led to our separation from Great-Britain, will proceed to consolidate the wisdom of the continent into one consistent council.—He will then open the scene of hostilities at Lexington.—He will animate the page with the virtues of a people who, unhinged in their laws and government, destitute of warlike stores, and without a single vessel of force—entered upon a war with a military people, self-sufficient in arms, and arrogant in conquest from a long course of success, in their different disputes, with the most formidable nations in the world.—He will shew us our planters engaged in the arts of chemistry, in the manufacture of salt petre—the composition of gun powder—the production of sulphur—the separation of metals from their ores—the various arts of the laboratory—and the establishment of all the works of the loom.—He will relate the stratagems of a General, fertile in expedients to embarrass, and happy in throwing an impenetrable veil over the real state of his stores and supplies.—He will open the policy that drove an enemy from Boston by a parade of bombardment, without having powder sufficient for forty rounds of cartridges to each soldier in his army.—Struck with the singularity of the contest, he will follow minutely the train of our difficulties and obstacles in carrying on the war;—our successes and failures through all their changings and turnings, gradually sinking and rising with the magnitude of the subject.—He will conduct our soldiers through the severities of long winters—the fatigues of long marches—lead them to the attack—conduct them in their retreat—and bring them back to the battle with encreasing vigour and bravery.—He will delineate the causes that led to the complete reduction of one great army, by the *Convention of Saratoga*.—He will describe *another army* much greater, composed of veteran troops, and commanded by old and experienced officers, checked in its progress—wasted in its strength by frequent contentions—and confined to a single point by one of inferior force, whose position and manœuvres covered a large extent of country, till the sinking spirits of the people recovered, and encreased it to a most formidable body.—Leaving these matters, he will rank with the wisest of lawgivers those men who destroyed the influence of *kingly authority* in the Colonies; who, on the ruins of royal governments established independent *States* and *Common-Wealths*; who reconciled opposite opinions, and gave to our affairs stability at home and confidence abroad;—directed the interests and passions of individuals to the welfare of the whole—and attached the hearts of the people to their new rulers and constitutions, amidst the horrors of devastation and war.

But when he comes to delineate the men who opposed these measures, and to decypher the doublings of cunning, and the duplicity of traitors—men incessant in the secret arts of opposition—unprincipled in practice—subtle in design—and cruel in opposition—what subterfuge can save *you* from his impartial page—He will select you, Galloway, from the group, as centering and involving in yourself the very essence of all *toryism* and villainy; and, while he developes your character, drop a tear over the depravity of human nature.

He will describe you as rising into consequence by the low arts of chicanery and collusion; perverting the plain spirit of the law to the purposes of accumulating wealth; with this wealth procuring influence; and by that influence a share in the government of Pennsylvania—sacrificing, on all occasions, your power in the senate, to forward the views of Ministry—taking a part in the counsils of Congress, in order to betray their secrets—leaving it when you could no longer hold a place, and yet conducting yourself so as to be able to diverge, as the event should direct. But it is the business of the historian to compleat the picture, and hang it up to after ages, as a land mark to direct future travellers to shun the quicksands of your destruction.

Before you take leave of Philadelphia, I would just mention a few things, as food for your reflection in your proposed journey to New-York; for I cannot suppose that you mean to come in at the eleventh hour, or cast yourself on the mercy of your countrymen. With all your effrontery, you dare not make the trial; nor, with all your cunning, can you change the complexion of your conduct. When there was an opportunity to work on their compassion, by softening the rigors of captivity, you persevered in augmenting its calamities. To the blood of Molesworth, you added the wilful destruction of the privates, confined in your prisons—you steeled the inhumanity of General Howe—gave poignancy to the brutalities of Cunningham—and sanction to the infamous practices of Lorring. You meditated the bayoneting and burning of General Lacy's militia; and published, under the signature of Nestor, that no quarter should be given to those brave yeomanry, who had courage to withstand an army of veterans.

Although an act of general indemnity should be passed by the wise Council of this Common-Wealth, to bury in oblivion the faults of its seduced and misguided citizens, yet its influence could not possibly alter the state of your conscience. The retrospect of your crimes would keep you in a perpetual agony of sufferings, more terrible than those in which Ravaillac expired. You could not enjoy one moment's ease, even in the very bosom of paradise.—Unhappy Galloway! I do more than pity you; for I feel motions of compassion for the damned: I wish you had been less criminal, or that it was in the wisdom of Heaven to mitigate the horrors of your heart. You tremble on the gloomy line of desparation, and fluctuate between the knife and the halter. Your apostacy has betrayed you into a state of poverty, and deprived you of the very powers of enjoying what Lord Clive could not purchase with all his wealth.—But

You already experience the approaches of your fate, nor dare to retire in the cool of the day, to recognize your past conduct. You start at every shadow, and mistake the screechings of an owl, or the flittings of a bat, for the wandering spirits of a Molesworth and a Shank.

In England you see no prospect of a pension, to support you in splendid misery. The *stars* of your master have sunk in night, and he suffers torments like yourself. Hasten then to meet the upbraidings of those your cruelties have killed—your specious reasoning misled—or your promises hanged, and add another proof, by the manner of your exit, to the doctrine of a superintending Providence.—Go,—and perhaps the congenial *æther* of CLIVE may greet your coming, and serve to shorten the long winter of eternity.

A MONITOR.

Manheim, June 6, 1778.

From the London General Advertiser of March 11, 1778.

An authentic copy of the Earl of Abingdon's Speech and Protest on Monday last.

My Lords,

I HAVE given no obstruction to these Bills in their progress through the House, because whatever bears the name of conciliation with America, though it be a shadow, I am ready to catch at; and for the same reasons (meaning that they should pass) it is not now my intention to divide the House upon them; but, my Lords, as I am firmly persuaded that these bills are no more than a continuation of that delusion which has brought this country to its present brink of ruin, and so far from obtaining the end proposed by them, that they are destructive of it, I rise to put my simple negative upon them, and will plan my reasons for doing so upon the Journals of the House. And, my Lords, having said this, I have only to add my congratulations to your Lordships on the late miraculous conversion of Parliament to the true faith. Whiggism triumphant over toryism. Whig measures ingrafted on tory principles.

"*Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam*
"*Jungere si velit: risum teneatis amici?*"

But, my Lords, however pleased I may be with this Centaur not fabulous, I fear the motives that have produced it are not of the most honest kind. I fear, my Lords, that it is a temporary sacrifice only of principles to places, and that when the golden age is over the iron age will return in its room. This good, however, my Lords, it must produce—American Liberties are hereby confirmed, and put out of the reach of tory disturbance for the time to come.

PROTEST.

Dissentient,

Because the terms now offered by the above bills to America, whilst *sufficient* to shew the very humiliating state to which the dignity and boasted supremacy of Parliament are reduced, are *insufficient* to the great end of conciliation proposed by them; and for the following reasons:

First. Because, (as to the first bill) a declaration not to impose taxation on America, is, in the very suspension of the exercise, a confirmation of the right; for without the right, the declaration is void; whereas America denies the right, and, upon that ground, resists the exercise. If the right then be reserved, the object of resistance remains; and, to remaining, may be exercised whenever any future (Quixotte) Ministry, in example of their predecessors, shall be led to convert history into romance. But it is objected, "that a right cannot be surrendered;" so neither, if it be a constitutional right, can the exercise of it be dispensed with; for what repels the former, must equally counteract the latter. But this is no constitutional right; on the contrary the constitution reprobates and disavows it. For taxation and representation are constitutionally inseparable, and America is not represented; of course America cannot be taxed. Whilst America, therefore, will not accept that by courtesy of Parliament, which she holds in right of the constitution, and for the good reason, that an act of Parliament is revocable, and the constitution irrevocable; it follows, that a renunciation of the right, and not the mere suspension of the exercise, was the proper object of this bill.

Secondly. Because, (as to the second bill) the appointment of Commissioners to treat with any person or persons, other than the Congress, is so glaring a manifestation of the intention of such treaty, as must necessarily occasion a circumspection in the Congress that may not be much to the ease of the Commissioners themselves.

Thirdly. Because, although the Commissioners and the Congress be agreed, such agreement is of no effect till confirmed by Parliament; which is giving such advantage to Parliament, by knowing what Congress will do, and is of such disadvantage to Congress, by not knowing what Parliament will confirm, that the very inequality of the conditions will put a stop to accommodation.

Fourthly. Because, as the withdrawing of the troops would be the saving of the army (not to mention the policy of the measure upon other grounds) so the ceasing of hostilities there, will, by fatal experience, prove to be the loss of it. The remains of General Burgoyne's army are now constituting a part of the great yeomanry of America.

Fifthly. Because the prohibitory act is to be suspended under exceptions and restrictions, which exceptions and restrictions (and whilst Great-Britain is under neither) intending restraint upon the supplies of America, are neither liberal in proposal nor probable in acceptance.

Sixthly. Because, among the many things to be done, the one thing *needful* is to be left undone. The Quebec Act is to remain without suspension. The power given to the Commissioners is "to suspend the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament which have passed since the 10th day of February, 1763, and which relate to any of his Majesty's *said* Colonies, Provinces or Plantations in North-America;" but Canada is not one of the *said* Colonies, Provinces and Plantations referred to in the Bill, and therefore the Commissioners have no power to suspend the operation and effect of any act or acts of Parliament that relate to Canada. This, then, will create a stumbling block insurmountable at the very threshold of negocitation. For, besides the establishment of Despotism and Popery in Canada, under which America will never sit quiet, this horrid and unconstituional Act, by extending the boundaries of its province, has invaded the property and removed the landmarks of its neighbouring Colonies; a violation that justice should redress, if America were even silent thereupon.

Seventhly. Because, power is given to the Commissioners to grant pardons to people who not only say they have been guilty of no offences, but the very bills themselves say the same thing for them; for, besides acceding to the claims of America, the Americans are stiled his Majesty's *faithful subjects*; and to pardon *faithful subjects* is an act of supererogation, if not of absurdity.

Eighthly, Because the appointment of Governors being now in the hands of the Congress, an attempt to supercede that power before it be known whether the terms offered be accepted, looks more like having an eye to that Machiavelian maxim of "*divide et impera*," than to the more solid benefits of a general union.

Lastly. Because concession now, like a death-bed repentance, comes at the last hour; and being, as avowedly, the effect of necessity, and not of principle, we are left under all the fears and apprehension of a dissolution; and without the hope of salvation, but in the magnanimity of America: A magnanimity, however, which we have already experienced, and which (by insisting on the justice of removing from his Majesty's councils those evil Ministers who have trodden on the liberties, and, with savage cruelty, spilled the blood of America, and by placing in their room the friends of humanity and of the constitution) may restore us to that health and strength, and again to that peace and empire, which was once the boast of this country, and the terror of the world beside.

ABINGDON.

West-Florida, Natches district, February 21, 1778.

WHEREAS on Thursday evening, the 19th instant, Capt. James Willing, in the service of the United States of North-America, arrived with a detachment of men under his command at the Natches Landing, and the next morning early sent out sundry parties, who almost at one and the same time made the inhabitants prisoners of war on their parole; and having hoisted the colours of the United States of America, and taken possession of the country in their name, the inhabitants in their distressed and unprotected situation, fearing the confiscation of their property, thought it necessary to wait on the said Capt. Willing, to propose terms of accommodation, which he readily agreed to, the said inhabitants unanimously delegated the four following gentlemen to treat for them and make the best terms they could, viz. William Hore, Esq; Charles Percy, Esq; S. Wells, Planter, and Major Luke Collins.

And as we the Delegates have obtained leave from the people to call in any persons to our assistance we may think proper, we have desired the following gentlemen, Isaac Johnson, Esq; Richard Ellis, Esq; and Joseph Thompson, Planter. We the Delegates of the people, and our Associates, do propose the following terms to Capt. Willing.

I. That we will not in any wiſe take up arms againſt the United States of America, avail, abet, or in any ways give aſſiſtance to the enemies of the ſaid States.—*Agreed.*

II. That our perſons, ſlaves and other property, of what kind ſoever, ſhall remain ſafe and unmoleſted, during our neutrality.—*Agreed.*

III. That a liſt of the names of the ſlaves of the inhabitants ſhall upon honour be given in.—*Agreed.*

IV. That Capt. Willing ſhall agree to ſend a flag of truce to the Choctaw Indians, to give out a great talk, with a belt, to prevent the Indians falling on this defenceleſs diſtrict.—*Agreed.*

V. That Capt. Willing having in his cuſtody as a priſoner one Robert Welch, in whoſe poſſeſſion was found an order from Farquhar Bathone, Eſq; Commiſſary for the Choctaw nation, to obſtruct, harraſs, diſtreſs and oppoſe any party of Americans coming down the river: and it appearing to the inhabitants of this diſtrict that the life of the ſaid Robert Welch was in danger, they petitioned the ſaid Capt. Willing in his behalf, who immediately ſet him at liberty, and ſhall now engage to ſend him with a flag into the Choctaw nation, he having great intereſt with them to incline them to peace.—*Agreed.*

VI. That the Delegates and their Aſſociates ſhall have leave to ſend a copy of theſe articles to Governor Cheſter at Penſacola, accompanied with a letter requeſting his Excellency will take ſuch ſteps as ſhall prevent the Indians from falling on the inhabitants.—*Agreed.*

VII. That the Delegates and Aſſociates do, in and on the behalf of the people, take the following oath: *That they will not take up arms, or otherwiſe act to the prejudice of the United States of America, nor will by any means aid, aſſiſt, abet, or furniſh with arms or ammunition, the enemies of the ſaid States, neither will they furniſh the ſavages with warlike ſtores againſt the ſaid States, nor in word or deed, except in the foregoing article, treat with their enemies, but obſerve a ſtrict neutrality.--Agreed.*

VIII. That the Delegates ſhall appoint of their own body to accompany Capt. Willing to New-Orleans.—*Agreed.*

Weſt-Florida, Natches Diſtrict.
Signed this 21ſt day of February, 1778.

DELEGATES.

WILLIAM HORN, CHARLES PERCY,
S. WELLS, LUKE COLLINS.

ASSOCIATES.

ISAAC JOHNSTON, JOSEPH THOMPSON.
RICHARD ELLIS,

Agreed to in the fulleſt extent, in behalf of the *United States of America*, all public officers of the *Crown of Great Britain*, who have property in this diſtrict, excepted. Thoſe who have held commiſſions and have ſigned the oath of neutrality come within the above article. JAMES WILLING, Captain in the ſervice of the United States of America.

N. B. The property of all Britiſh, who are not reſidenters in this diſtrict, alſo excepted, *they being enemies of the ſaid United States.*

JAMES WILLING.

CHARLESTOWN, *April* 23.

This afternoon an expreſs arrived here from Savannah, by whom the following advices were received.

Copy of a letter from Col. Elbert to Major General Howe, at Savannah.

DEAR GENERAL, *Frederica, April* 19, 1778.

I HAVE the happine's to inform you, that about 10 o'clock this forenoon, the Brigantine Hinchinbrooke, the Sloop Rebecca, and a prize Brig, all ſtruck the Britiſh Tyrant's colours, and ſurrendered to the American arms. Having received intelligence, that the above veſſels were at this place, I put about 300 men, by detachment from the troops under my command at Fort Howe, on board the three gallies, the Waſhington, Capt. Hardy, the Lee, Capt. Braddock, and the Bulloch, Captain Hatcher; and a detachment of artillery with two field pieces, under Capt. Young, I put on board a boat. With this little army we embarked at Darien, and laſt evening effected a landing at a bluff about a mile below the town; leaving Colonel White on board the Lee, Captain Melvin on board the Waſhington, and Lieut. Petty on board the Bulloch, each with a ſufficient party of troops. Immediately on landing, I diſpatched Lieut. Col. Ray and Major Roberts, with about 100 men, who marched directly up to the town, and made priſoners three marines and two ſailors belonging to the Hinchinbrooke. It being late, the gallies did not engage until this morning. You muſt imagine what my feelings were, to ſee our three little men of war going on to the attack of theſe three veſſels who have ſpread terror on our coaſt, and who were drawn up in order of battle; but the weight of our metal ſoon damped the courage of theſe heroes, who took to their boats, and, as many as could, abandoned the veſſels with every thing on board, of which we immediately took poſſeſſion. What is extraordinary, we have not one man hurt. Capt. Ellis (of the Hinchinbrooke) is drowned, and Capt. Moubray, (of the Rebecca) made his eſcape. As ſoon as I ſee Col. White, who has not yet come to us with his prizes, I ſhall conſult with him, the other three officers, and the commanding officers of the gallies, on the expediency of attacking the Galatea, now lying at Jekyl. I ſend you this by Brigade Major Haberſham, who will inform you of the other particulars.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL ELBERT, Col. Commandant.

LANCASTER, *June* 10.

Almoſt all the ſhipping in the Delaware have paſſed Newcaſtle, on their way to ſea. None remain at the city. It is ſaid, that Lord Howe, who was with the fleet, urgent to put to ſea, had required the maſters of ſome few, which were behind the *cheveaux de friſe*, to join him immediately. Certain it is, that great number of waggons, covered by a large part of the Britiſh army, were already on Cooper's Point, in New-Jerſey, oppoſite the city, and all appearances indicated a ſpeedy evacuation of Philadelphia. To get rid of the Americans in gaol there, General Clinton, the Royal Commander, had adopted the expedient of diſmiſſing them on *parole*, to receive an equal number from General Waſhington. If the immenſe quantities of military ſtores, merchandize, &c. which were lodged in the city, and which the Britiſh officers will doubtleſs wiſh to carry clear off, are conſidered, it will appear that they have been very diligent in ſo far advancing their preparations. A march acroſs New-Jerſey to Amboy, ſeems the only route left for their army to take. To embarraſs their paſſage, great numbers of militia have aſſembled. It is propoſed to deſtroy the highways, remove bridges, and harraſs their rear. It is ſaid, that General Clinton is mounting flat-bottomed boats on carriages, to take with him. General Howe ſailed for England above two weeks ſince. In this ſituation, it is reported, and with probability, that the Commiſſioners for conciliation are arrived at Philadelphia. How far this incident may retard the evacuation, time muſt ſhew.

Laſt week letters from Lord Howe and General Clinton were received by Congreſs. They covered copies of the two Acts of Parliament, which Lord North propoſed in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the 17th day of February laſt, when he made his remarkable ſpeech. Theſe officers, in the character of Commiſſioners to treat of reconciliation, declare their wiſhes, that they may be improved, as a foundation, whereon to build unity and peace. We hear that Congreſs, in their anſwer, repeat their former declaration, "till the Britiſh fleets and armies be withdrawn, we will not treat."

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Valley-Forge Camp, dated June 7, 1778.

"On the 4th inſtant was executed, THOMAS SHANK, convicted of being a Spy. This unfortunate wretch had formerly been an officer in our ſervice, and had been caſhiered for mal-practices. It appeared by his own confeſſion, that he after this went into Philadelphia, where he was employed by the infamous Galloway as one of his emiſſaries. He attempted to palliate his conduct, by pretending that he did not intend to return to Philadelphia: But his behaviour when apprehended, and many other circumſtances, too plainly marked the villainy of his deſign."

IN CONGRESS, *May* 2, 1778.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the Lottery be authoriſed to employ their Agents in each State to pay off the prizes of the Tickets ſold by them reſpectively, and for this purpoſe to draw on the ſeveral Continental Loan-Offices, for ſo much of the money ariſing on the ſales of the tickets, and depoſited in ſuch offices reſpectively, as they ſhall find neceſſary to pay off ſuch prizes.

That the ſeveral Agents be inſtructed by the Managers, previous to the payment of prizes not of the loweſt denomination in each claſs, to receive the tickets intitling the poſſeſſors to ſuch prizes, give receipts for the ſame, and tranſmit them to the Managers for their examination, with the names of the reſpective owners endorſed thereon, and ſpecifying which of the ſaid Prizes are, at the owners requeſt, to be paid in Loan-Office Certificates.

Reſolved, That the Loan-Office Certificates, which may iſſue for prizes of the Second Claſs of the Lottery of the United States, ſhall bear an intereſt of Six per centum per annum, any reſolution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Reſolved, That the Managers be directed forthwith to prepare and make ſale of the tickets of the Second Claſs of the Lottery:

That the drawing thereof commence the firſt day of January next, and be compleated as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

JUNE 3.

Ordered, That printed pamphlets, containing liſts of the prizes drawn by adventurers in the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery of the United States, be tranſmitted by the Managers to the Aſſemblies, Commiſſioners of the Loan Offices, Poſt-Maſters and Lottery Agents, and to every perſon intruſted with the ſale of Tickets in the ſeveral States, for the free inſpection of the ſeveral adventurers: And that the Printers in the ſeveral States be requeſted to publiſh the whole in weekly portions.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

N. B. The Printers of News-papers in the ſeveral States are deſired to publiſh the foregoing Reſolutions, and to continue the ſame in their papers, from time to time, until the drawing of the Second Claſs commences.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 6, 1778.

Reſolved, That the Reſolution of Congreſs of the 2d of June, relative to the Subſiſtence Money to be allowed to Officers in the Continental ſervice, be extended to all Militia or other troops which may from time to time be called into the Continental ſervice, or which may be raiſed in purſuance of a ſpecial Reſolution of Congreſs.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

York-Town in Pennſylvania, June 6, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all the Appeals from the Courts of Admiralty in the ſeveral States to Congreſs, which are now depending and undetermined before the Committee of Appeals appointed by Congreſs, are ſet down for trial on Monday the 27th day of July next, at the place where Congreſs ſhall be then ſitting. The Court has reſolved, in caſe of non-attendance of either of the parties, to proceed to a final ſentence on hearing one ſide only.

By order of the Court,
THOMAS M'KEAN, Preſident.

N. B. The ſeveral Printers of News-papers on the Continent are requeſted to publiſh the above advertiſement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to Doctor RIEGER, and whoſe accompts remain yet undiſcharged, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame to PETER ALLBRIGHT, of Lancaſter, who I have authoriſed to act in my abſence.

JACOB RIEGER.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in the town of Reading: The lot is ſituated on the north ſide of the main ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet and in depth 220 feet; the houſe is well built of ſtone, 30 feet by 27, two rooms on the firſt floor, and a large convenient kitchen; on the ſecond are three rooms. There is on the ſaid lot a very good ſtone ſtable large enough for four horſes, and a loft that will contain two tons of hay; likewiſe a well built ſhop of hewn logs 18 feet ſquare, lately built, and would anſwer for a dwelling-houſe; a pump before the door, and an oven in the yard: The whole in good order, and wants no repair. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes. DANIEL DUPUY.

To be SOLD for Caſh,

TWO Plantations adjoining each other in Letterkenny Townſhip, Cumberland County, within five miles of Chambersburgh, containing about nine hundred acres; one an improved tract, with a new log houſe and barn, and a good ſaw-mill upon it, at preſent in poſſeſſion of William and James Sharp, rented at 30l. per annum, upon which there is an excellent ſituation for a griſt-mill, having a great ſufficiency of water; ſubject to Proprietary quit-rent. The other tract is patented and unimproved, ſubject to a mortgage of 200l. For terms apply to Mr. MATTHEW WILSON, near Chambersburgh, to GEORGE CAMPBELL, in Limerick Townſhip, Philadelphia County, or to the Printer hereof.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a good character, capable of carrying on this branch of buſineſs. Such a one may, by applying to Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in York-Town, Pennſylvania, or to the Printer hereof, enter into immediate employ.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the evening of the 24th inſtant, out of Jacob Peackle's barn, in Potts-Grove, a pair of Phæton Harneſs and Bridles, almoſt new, the pads are bound round with leather, traces ſewed with a worm, ſtraight bitts to the bridles, and the fronts ornamented with ſilk. Any perſon bringing the ſaid Harneſs and Bridles to MATTHIAS SLOUGH, in Lancaſter, Col. THOMSON, Waggon-Maſter General, at Camp, or Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, in Potts-Grove, ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

LOST, on the 21ſt of May laſt,

Between Newtown, Bucks County, and the Sweedes Ford,

A RED Morocco leather POCKET-BOOK, with THOMAS GWATKIN, FROOM, in capitals, on the cover. In the Pocket-book were ſeven Thirty Dollar bills, and about Twenty-five Dollars in ſmaller bills, two States Lottery Tickets, a Captain's commiſſion, and ſundry other papers. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Pocket-book and contents to the ſubſcriber, of the firſt Virginia regiment, or Capt. FRANCIS TAYLOR, of the ſecond Virginia regiment, at Head Quarters, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward. RICHARD TAYLOR, Captain.

Reading, Berks County, May 9, 1778.

WAS FOUND, about ſix or ſeven miles from General Waſhington's Camp, on the road leading to Reading, a certain ſum of North-Carolina PAPER MONEY. Any perſon proving his property to the ſame and paying for advertiſing, may have it again by applying to

JACOB SHOEMAKER.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Manor Townſhip, Lancaſter County, near the Blue Rock, a Low Dutch ſervant girl, about 24 years of age, of a middling ſize and ſtature, ſmooth face; had on when ſhe went away, a yellow petticoat and jacket, and took with her a callico jacket and a white one, white ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with ſtrings. It is ſuppoſed ſhe went away with a Dutchman, with whom ſhe got acquainted ſome time ago, of a ſwarthy complexion and low ſtature; wears a blanket coat and blue ſtockings. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE TOSH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on the 1ſt inſtant, a large black HORSE, with a ſtar and one white foot, about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN MOORE.

IN CONGRESS, *May* 27, 1778.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

I. *INFANTRY.*

RESOLVED, That each battalion of infantry shall consist of nine companies, one of which shall be of light infantry; the light infantry to be kept compleat by drafts from the battalion, and organized during the campaign into corps of light infantry:

That the battalion of Infantry consist of

			Pay per month.
Commissioned.	1 Colonel and Captain,		75 Dollars.
	1 Lieutenant Colonel and Captain,		60
	1 Major and Captain,		50
	6 Captain,	each	40
	1 Captain Lieutenant,		26 2-3ds.
	8 Lieutenants,	each	26 2-3ds.
	9 Ensigns,	each	20
Paymaster, Adjutant, Quartermaster,	to be taken from the line.	20dol. 13 13	in addition to their pay as officers in the line.
1 Surgeon,			60
1 Surgeon's Mate,			40
1 Serjeant Major,			10
1 Quartermaster Serjeant,			10
27 Serjeants,		each	10
1 Drum Major,			9
1 Fife Major,			9
18 Drums and Fifes,		each	7 1-3d.
27 Corporals,		each	7 1-3d.
477 Privates,		each	6 2-3ds.

Each of the Field Officers to command a company.

The Lieutenant of the Colonel's company to have the rank of Captain Lieutenant.

II. *ARTILLERY.*

That a battalion of Artillery consist of

			Pay per month.
Commissioned.	1 Colonel,		100 Dollars.
	1 Lieutenant Colonel,		75
	1 Major,		62 1-half.
	12 Captains,	each	50
	12 Captain Lieutenants,	each	33 1-3d.
	12 First Lieutenants,	each	33 1-3d.
	36 Second Lieutenants,	each	33 1-3d.
Paymaster, Adjutant, Quartermaster,	to be taken from the line.	25dol. 16 16	in addition to their pay as officers in the line.
1 Surgeon,			75
1 Surgeon's Mate,			50
1 Serjeant Major,			11 23-90ths.
1 Quartermaster Serjeant,			11 23-90ths.
1 Fife Major,			10 38-90ths.
1 Drum Major,			10 38-90ths.
72 Serjeants,		each	10
72 Bombardiers,		each	9
72 Corporals,		each	9
72 Gunners,		each	8 2-3ds.
24 Drums and Fifes,		each	8 2-3ds.
336 Matrosses,		each	8 1-3d.

III. *CAVALRY.*

That a battalion of Cavalry consist of

			Pay per month. Dollars.
Commissioned.	1 Colonel,		93 3-4ths.
	1 Lieutenant Colonel,		75
	1 Major,		60
	6 Captains,	each	50
	12 Lieutenants,	each	33 1-3d.
	6 Cornets,	each	26 2-3ds.
	1 Riding Master,		33 1-3d.
Paymaster, Adjutant, Quartermaster.	to be taken from the line.	25dol. 15 15	in addition to their pay as officers in the line.
1 Surgeon			60
1 Surgeon's mate,			40
1 Sadler,			10
1 Trumpet Major,			11
6 Farriers,		each	10
6 Quartermaster Serjeants,		each	15
6 Trumpeters,		each	10
12 Serjeants,		each	15
30 Corporals,		each	10
324 Dragoons,		each	8 1-3d.

IIII. *PROVOST.*

Resolved, That a Provost be established, to consist of

		Pay per month.
1 Captain of Provosts,		50 Dollars.
4 Lieutenants,	each	33 1-3d.
1 Clerk,		33 1-3d.
1 Quartermaster Serjeant,		15
2 Trumpeters,	each	10
2 Serjeants,	each	15
5 Corporals,	each	10
43 Provosts or Privates,	each	8 1-3d.
4 Executioners.	each	10

This corps to be mounted on horseback, and armed and accoutred as light dragoons.

Resolved, That in the ENGINEERING Department three companies be established, each to consist of

		Pay per month.
1 Captain,		50 Dollars.
3 Lieutenants,	each	33 1-3d.
4 Serjeants,	each	10
4 Corporals,	each	9
60 Privates,	each	8 1-3d.

These companies to be instructed in the fabrication of field works as far as relates to the manual and mechanical part. Their business shall be to instruct the fatigue parties to do their duty with celerity and exactness; to repair injuries done to the works by the enemies fire, and to prosecute works in the face of it. The commissioned officers to be skilled in the necessary branches of the mathematics: The non-commissioned officers to write a good hand.

Resolved, That the Adjutant and Quartermaster of a regiment be nominated by the field officers out of the subalterns, and presented to the Commander in Chief or the Commander in a separate department for approbation; and that being approved of, they shall receive from him a warrant agreeable to such nomination:

That the Paymaster of a regiment be chosen by the officers of the regiment out of the Captains or Subalterns, and appointed by warrant as above: the officers are to risque their pay in his hands: the Paymasters to have the charge of the cloathing, and to distribute the same.

Resolved, That the Brigade Major be appointed as heretofore by the Commander in Chief, or Commander in a separate department, out of the Captains in the brigade to which he shall be appointed:

That the Brigade Quartermaster be appointed by the Quartermaster General, out of the Captains or Subalterns in the brigade to which he shall be appointed.

Resolved, That two Aids-de-Camp be allowed to each Major General, who shall for the future appoint them out of the Captains or Subalterns.

Resolved, That in addition to their pay as officers in the line there be allowed to

An Aid de-Camp,	24 Dollars per month.
Brigade Major,	24
Brigade Quartermaster,	15

Resolved, That when any of the Staff Officers appointed from the line are promoted above the ranks in the line out of which they are respectively appointable, their staff appointments shall thereupon be vacated: The present Aids-de-Camp and Brigade Majors to receive their present pay and rations.

Resolved, That Aids-de Camp, Brigade Majors, and Brigade Quartermasters, heretofore appointed from the line, shall hold their present ranks and be admissible into the line again in the same rank they held when taken from the line; provided that no Aid, Brigade Major or Quartermaster shall have the command of any officers who commanded him while in the line.

Resolved, That whenever the Adjutant General shall be appointed from the line, he may continue to hold his rank and commission in the line.

Resolved, That, when supernumerary Lieutenants are continued under this arrangement of the battalions, who are to do the duty of Ensigns, they shall be intitled to hold their rank and to receive the pay such rank intitled them to receive.

Resolved, That no more Colonels be appointed in the infantry; but where any such commission is or shall become vacant, the battalion shall be commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, who shall be allowed the same pay as is now granted to a Colonel of infantry, and shall rise in promotion from that to the rank of Brigadier; and such battalion shall have only two field officers, viz. a Lieutenant Colonel and Major, but it shall have an additional Captain.

MAY 29, 1778.

Resolved, That no persons hereafter appointed upon the civil staff of the army shall hold or be intitled to any rank in the army by virtue of such staff appointment.

JUNE 2, 1778.

Resolved, That the officers herein after mentioned be intitled to draw one ration a day, and no more; that where they shall not draw such ration, they shall not be allowed any compensation in lieu thereof.

And to the end that they may be enabled to live in a manner becoming their stations,

Resolved, That the following sums be paid to them monthly for their subsistence, viz.

To every Colonel,	50 Dol. per month.
To every Lieutenant Colonel,	40
To every Major,	30
To every Captain,	20
To every Lieutenant and Ensign,	10
To every Regimental Surgeon,	30
To every Regimental Surgeons Mate,	10
To every Chaplain of a brigade,	50

Resolved, That subsistance money be allowed to officers and others on the staff in lieu of extra rations, and that henceforward none of them be allowed to draw more than one ration a day.

Ordered, That the Committee of Arrangement be directed to report to Congress as soon as possible such an allowance as they shall think adequate to the station of the respective officers and persons employed on the staff.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD CLOTHIER, or one that can only shear and manage a press well. Such a person may depend on having good wages and constant employ, by applying to the subscriber, at his fulling mill near Dover, in Kent County on Delaware.

THOMAS NIXON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Captain Holland's store, in Sussex County, on Saturday night, the 18th of April last, a grey HORSE, with a dark mane and tail, about eight or nine years old, fourteen hands one inch high, well gaited, his near hind leg apt to swell if rode hard, occasioned by a strain lately. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to the owner, living twelve miles below Dover, in Kent county, or to any public place in said county, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN GIBBS.

Dover, Kent County, Delaware State, April 14.

YESTERDAY was committed to the gaol of this County, a Negro man named LONDON, about five feet five inches high, who says he belongs to Capt. James Young, near Chambersburgh, in Cumberland County, State of Pennsylvania. His said master is desired to send for him, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS WILD, Gaoler.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the subscriber, living at Duck-Creek Cross-roads, Kent County on Delaware, a Journeyman STOCKING-WEAVER, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given, by JAMES JORDAN.

Pencader Hundred, Newcastle County, May 20.

WAS put into the subscriber's waggon, at Christiana-Bridge, in August last, two small CHESTS. The owner is unknown, but on proving his property and paying charges, may have them again by applying to SAMUEL FARIES.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the house of Andrew M'Kee, in Brandywine Hundred, Newcastle County, about the 6th of May instant, a neat silver WATCH, the maker's name forgot, but supposed to be Willender or Willdon, has a China face or dial plate with half-hour marks in three gilt spots. Whoever will secure the said Watch, so that the owner, living in Wilmington, may have it again, shall have the above reward and no questions asked.

SAMUEL BUSH.

Camp, Valley Forge, April 18, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. John David Woelpper's company, in the German regiment, GEORGE KELLER, about nineteen or twenty years old, and five feet six inches high, dark brown hair; had on when he deserted, a white hunting frock and breeches, and striped leggings: He stole of Peter Mayer, soldier, a black silk handkerchief, a shirt, a pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes. Whoever takes up said deserter and confines him in any Continental gaol, and gives notice thereof to Capt. Woelpper, shall have the above reward, over and above the reward which the Congress allows.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living near Duck Creek, in Kent County, on Delaware, a large black HORSE, near sixteen hands high, a natural trotter, shod only behind when stolen, has a split in his right hind hoof to the hair, and something appearing on his eyes like a film; he is six years old. Whoever will leave said horse with Mr. GLASFORD, at Newark, or with the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN SMITH.

Lancaster, May 25, 1778.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Strasburgh Township, Lancaster County, the beginning of this month, a brown MARE COLT, three-quarters blood, four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, Roman nosed, a few white hairs in her forehead, other marks unknown. Any person bringing the above colt to Col. JOHN FERREE, at Bethelhausen, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Sunbury, in Northumberland County, on the 19th of April last,

A DAPPLE DUN MARE, three years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, very fat and round bodied, white mane and tail, one of her hoofs straked, paces and trots, has not been shod lately; she is very remarkable for the small dapple spots. Whoever secures the said mare so that the owner may get her again, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, and if stolen, THIRTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges if the thief be brought to justice, paid by

WILLIAM DEWART.

WAS taken away from Falmouth, in Virginia, by a man pretending a right to impress him as being on an express to camp, a roan HORSE, six years old, fifteen hands high, his gait a pace; the property of Col. Alexander Spotswood, of Virginia; the horse may be known by a scar on the top of his neck, occasioned by a hurt from a collar. The name of the express was Fanar, of the North-Carolina cavalry. Whoever will bring the above described horse to Col. MEADE, at Head-Quarters, Col. GEORGE ROSS, at Lancaster, Mr. BARRISTER or Major NICHOLAS, at York Town, shall receive from either of those Gentleman a reward adequate to his trouble.

LANCASTER, Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.